

The

AMERICAN RIFLEMAN



Published By
The National Rifle Association of America
Incorporated 1871

Walter R. Walsh sets another record with PETERS Outdoor Tackhole

WALTER R. WALSH, New Jersey, whose high individual score—399 x 400 at 50 and 100 yards—establishes a new high individual record for the DEWAR International Small Bore Team Match. Walsh made this record at Camp Perry with Peters Outdoor Tackhole.

Small Bore Wimbledon—20 shots at 200 yards

Won by Walter R. Walsh
197 x 200 with Peters Outdoor Tackhole

American Legion Match—20 shots at 50 meters

Won by Walter R. Walsh
199 x 200 with Peters Outdoor Tackhole

Navy Match, Ohio Section—20 shots standing,
200 yards, Military Rifle

Won by Walter R. Walsh
94 x 100 with Peters .30/06/172 Boat Tail



Police Pistol Teams Win with PETERS

... at Eastern Regional Police School, Harrisburg, Pa., August 24-26

Police Pistol Team Match—25 yds., Slow Timed and Rapid Fire

NEW JERSEY STATE
POLICE TEAM. Back row,
left to right—1st Sgt. L. C.
Salz, Sgt. J. J. Orzechowski,
Trooper F. Jury,
Trooper J. R. Miller and
Trooper B. Dean.

Front row, left to right—
Lieut. W. J. Coughlin,
Team Coach, and 1st Sgt.
T. H. Cunningham, Team
Captain.



First—	
New Jersey State Police	
L. C. Salz	285
J. R. Miller	271
F. Jury	278
B. Dean	286
J. J. Orzechowski	273
Total	1393 x 1500

Second—	
New York City Police	

1372 x 1500

PETERS

AMMUNITION YOU CAN SHOOT WITH CONFIDENCE

Florida Police—Utah Railroad Men Win with **WINCHESTER** Staynless

TRADE MARK



Left: U. S. Immigration Border Patrol Team that won the Three-Man Team Match, in the 1933 Annual Matches of the Florida Police Pistol League. Left to right: Capt. C. C. Courtney, Chief Patrol Inspector; Carl A. Clyatt, Patrol Inspector; Edwin M. Redmond, Patrol Inspector.

Below: Tampa Police Department Team that won the 1933 Florida Five-Man Team Police Championship. Left to right: H. C. Hamm, L. J. Hodge, Wayne Hamilton, Frank Wright, Smitty Brown.



Provo Union Pacific Rifle Team, Provo, Utah. Winners of the 1933 Utah State Invitation Small-Bore Dewar Team Match. George Wilson, Eugene Nelson, Reed Colvin, Alton F. Groneman, W. R. Rita, Clifford Anderson, F. D. Loveless, Calvin Bee, W. Sydney Boyle, Stanley Jorgensen.

THE Army and the Navy have a lot of hard-headed, practical men who know ammunition—know team-work in using it to win matches. Civilians have many like them among the police, and among railroad men. Practical men whose training has prepared them particularly well for co-operation, they show up strongly in team shooting. And for consistently uniform shooting with high accuracy, you find a lot of their teams shooting Winchester Staynless Ammunition.

Florida Police Matches

The 1933 annual matches of the Florida Police Pistol League were held in Miami on August 7th and 8th. Following are results in the matches confined to police.

Qualification Match

2nd—S. A. Tanner, St. Petersburg Police Dept.	Score, 277 x 300
3rd—H. C. Hamm, Tampa Police Dept.	Score, 276 x 300
Both shot Winchester Staynless .38 Special Mid-Range Sharp Corner Cartridges.	

State Police Five-Man Team Championship

1st—Tampa Police Department Team, Tampa	Score, 1383 x 1500
3rd—U. S. Immigration Border Patrol Team	Score, 1298 x 1500
Both teams shot Winchester Staynless Cartridges.	

Three-Man Team Match

1st—U. S. Immigration Border Patrol Team	Score, 837 x 900
4th—Tampa Police Department Team	Score, 794 x 900
Both teams used Winchester Staynless Cartridges.	

Individual Silhouette Match

1st—Capt. C. C. Courtney, U. S. Immigration Border Patrol, Tampa	Score, 100 x 100
2nd—E. M. Redmond, U. S. Immigration Border Patrol, Jacksonville	Score, 99 x 100
3rd—H. T. Coleman, St. Petersburg Police Department, St. Petersburg	Score, 99 x 100
All three used Winchester Staynless Cartridges.	

Grand Aggregate

1st—Capt. C. C. Courtney, U. S. Immigration Border Patrol, Tampa	Score, 562 x 600
2nd—S. A. Tanner, St. Petersburg Police Dept., St. Petersburg	Score, 559 x 600
3rd—E. M. Redmond, U. S. Immigration Border Patrol, Jacksonville	Score, 554 x 600
4th—Smitty Brown, Tampa Police Dept., Tampa	Score, 553 x 600
All four officers shot Winchester Staynless .38 Special Cartridges.	

Utah Small-Bore Dewar Team Match

At Saratoga Springs, Utah, July 16, in the Utah State Small-Bore Rifle Matches, the feature event was the Utah State Invitation Dewar Team Match, open to teams of ten shooters. This match, emblematic of the State Dewar Team Championship, was won by the Provo Union Pacific Rifle Team, with the excellent score of 1936 x 2000.

All ten members of the team shot Winchester Staynless Cartridges.

Shoot Winchester Ammunition

More and more revolver and pistol shooters are turning to Winchester Staynless Non-Mercuric Center Fire Cartridges for winning scores.

The highest ranking small-bore rifle score shot in this year's International Dewar Team Match was made by Robert Hughes, of Youngstown, Ohio, with Winchester Precision Ammunition.

WINCHESTER REPEATING ARMS COMPANY

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WINCHESTER



A New Gun Case



NATIONAL COMBINATION CARRYING CASE

Specifications and construction: Length 48", width 8", depth 4"; 3-ply Veneer top and bottom panels with glued lock corner ends; Dupont's heavy stag grain artificial leather, coated waterproof fabric. Mounting blocks padded with wool felt and covered with corduroy are attached with brass screws that can be easily removed and the blocks rearranged to permit carrying a rifle other than the Model 52 Winchester, if desired.

We have added another special to our line of exclusive equipment. It's the National combination Gun Case, pictured above. Manufactured by the National Trunk Corporation in accordance with a suggestion by the N. R. A., this new Gun Case combines all the conveniences of a made-to-order carrying case plus the beauty of distinctive luggage. Designed especially for the Model 52 Winchester, but adaptable to other guns. Jet black covering, brass hardware. Price \$12.00, f. o. b. Washington.

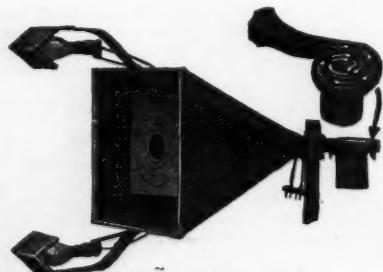
B. & L. Spotting Scopes



Experienced shooters all agree that it does not pay to buy cheap shooting equipment. This is especially true in selecting a spotting scope. For a moderate priced high quality scope, you can't beat the new B. & L. Draw Tube glass. To the shooter of average means,

the new Draw Tube is the answer to his dreams. It's the ideal scope for gallery work. And our member's price is only \$27.00, postpaid. Or, if you want a prismatic glass, you can't go wrong in choosing the famous B. & L. premier model—"Big Brother" to the Draw Tube. The premier model costs \$49.50—and is worth it.

X-Ring Bullet Traps



Besides the X-Ring Field Target equipment, the Service Company is also now handling national distribution of the portable X-Ring bullet trap and backstops. These inexpensive traps are made in three models, each equipped with the famous X-Ring Centrifugal device which brings the bullet to a positive stop before depositing it in the receiver. Absolutely no back splatter. Easy to assemble, easy to adjust and light enough for one man to carry. Just the thing for your basement or attic. Makes all-year shooting a convenient and pleasurable pastime. Junior model trap with 12" face (member's price \$10.75) and the No. 1 model with 18" funnel mouth (member's price \$19.75) are constructed for .22 long rifle and .38 mid range calibers. No. 2 model (member's price \$23.00) is same as No. 1 except for heavier steel backstop plate. It is designed especially for the .45 A. C. P. cartridge. All traps are equipped with support standard, but lamp brackets are \$2.25 extra. All prices f. o. b. Peoria, Illinois, or Washington, D. C.

The N. R. A. Service Company, Inc.

BARR BUILDING, WASHINGTON, D. C.

The AMERICAN RIFLEMAN

VOL. 81, No. 11

NOVEMBER, 1933

"WE DO OUR PART"

The National Rifle Association of America was one of the first organizations in Washington to sign the National Recovery Administration code, and, through this act, The American Rifleman and the N. R. A. Service Company, as subsidiaries of the Association, likewise became early and hearty subscribers to the code. P. W. Farrington, of Sacramento, Calif., says: "I hope the new NRA accomplishes as much as the real NRA."

Our own NRA has effected the following partial list of services for the shooters of America:

Assisted the legislatures of 6 states this year in the drafting of laws to discourage the use of firearms for criminal purposes.

Opposed and succeeded in preventing the passage this year of 17 bills which would have unnecessarily and unreasonably restricted the possession and use of firearms by the honest citizens.

Qualified during the first nine months of this year 241 rifle instructors and 34,421 junior riflemen in the various grades of marksmanship proficiency, is serving 1,793 affiliated senior clubs and 696 junior clubs; has enrolled 174 new senior clubs and 85 new junior clubs this year, and has expanded its year-round program of postal matches—all these endeavors tending to promote organized and, hence, safe shooting on properly supervised ranges.

Has unremittingly served to develop and maintain a high standard of marksmanship in the Regular Services, National Guard and the Officers Reserve Corps by including in its competitions events suited to their preferences, by providing trophies and medals and, most important, by organizing last year and for this year state and regional tournaments for the N. R. A. championships and trophies as a substitute for the temporarily suspended Camp Perry National Matches.

Has given of its experience and close everyday association with the shooters toward assisting government and commercial arms and ammunition factories in developing and improving their products and has initiated a new plinker target game which is a wide departure from the usual target match.

Has been supplying an average of 600 shooters a month with unbiased and accurate information by personal letter, relaying the more important questions and answers to all shooters through the columns of *THE AMERICAN RIFLEMAN*.

Has persistently sought before Congress to have maintained an adequate but nonmilitaristic national defense program for the United States, to keep our armed forces on a par with the strength of other nations, to properly provide for the National Guard, O. R. C., R. O. T. C. and C. M. T. C., and to encourage marksmanship among civilians by aiding clubs and permitting civilian qualification over the military course of fire.

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CONTENTS

	PAGE
Cover Photo	
Courtesy M. S. Darnaby. Shows a portion of the range of the Burbank Post American Legion Rifle Club, of Burbank, California.	
Powder Smoke	4
"Most Shot At—Least Hit"	5
By KENNETH FULLER LEE	
Dog Eat Dog	7
By CAPT. HERBERT W. McBRIDE (Concluded from October Issue)	
What Battered Up These Guns?	9
By MIRTON L. TIBBALS	
.25-20 Super-Speed	11
By ALLYN H. TEDMON	
A New Departure in Hunting Scopes	13
By F. C. NESS	
Maryland State Police Hold First Annual Police Matches	21
Second Annual North Atlantic States Police Shoot	22
N. R. A. News Items	23
Dope Bag	33
Arms Chest	38



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POWDER SMOKE

Why Gun Laws?

THE constant question in the minds of sportsmen is: "Why are our legislators so ignorant of true conditions as to continually listen to and act favorably upon the recommendations of a small group of antigun fanatics?"

There are at least eight million sportsmen in this country who enjoy shooting. There are not more than eight thousand constant agitators for antigun legislation. Why, then, should legislators act upon the suggestions of this extremely small minority, and disregard the opinions of the enormous majority?

The answer is that the *sportsmen themselves* are largely to blame. The antigun fanatics are untiring in their efforts to maintain contact with the legislators and with the public, through the press. The gun-loving sportsman is usually a more or less easy-going individual who makes no great fuss about the benefits of shooting as a sport, who "has little time for politics," and who feels that everyone must realize as he does the mental and physical values of the sport of shooting. It is unbelievable that a man, realizing the persistent drive against guns which has been maintained in this country, should not know even the name of his state representative or assemblyman, or the name of his Federal Congressman or Senator. The fact is, however, that every appeal sent by the N. R. A. to the organized sportsmen in this country, urging that letters be written to their state representatives or senators, brings into National Headquarters hundreds of letters asking, "Who is my Congressman? Who is my Senator?" In hundreds of cases letters which should be sent to state representatives or senators are mailed instead to United States Representatives or Senators, while letters which should go to the Federal Congress are sent instead to state capitols.

The men who pass laws at the state capitols and at the National Capitol realize that they owe their jobs to the people back home, and in the majority of cases they make a sincere effort to do what their information indicates the people back home want done. This information comes to them from personal contacts, from letters, and from the newspapers in their

district. When the average shooter is not sufficiently interested even to know the name or the address of the man who represents him in Washington or at the state capitol, how can that representative be seriously blamed for occasionally doing things that the shooter thinks are absolutely crazy and un-American?

Do you know who your state representative or assemblyman is? Do you know your state senator? Do you know your United States Representative and Senator? Do you know what town they come from, or what ward of the city? Do you know even the Congressional District in which you reside? Have you ever taken the trouble to tell your Congressman that you live in his district, that you voted for him, that you believe shooting to be one of the safest, most wholesome sports in existence? If you haven't, don't blame the antigun crowd for antigun laws. Blame yourself! Decide right now that your vote means more than some theoretical privilege which you are proud to possess but in which you take little practical interest.

Why do we have gun laws? We have them, not *in spite of* the sportsman, but *because of* the sportsman. Because the sportsman marks his ballot blindly or not at all; because he has never taken the trouble to get acquainted with the men who represent him on law-making bodies; because he has never taken the trouble to discover that his Representative or Senator is a very human sort of individual who probably is now or was in the past something of a shot himself and will welcome personal contacts with the men from his district who like to shoot—generally the steadiest, clearest-thinking, cleanest-minded citizens of the lot.

The next time you go to the rifle range or the gun club, see how many of the boys can answer the questions which you are now asking yourself. *If the sportsmen of this country took one-half the interest in their elected representatives at the state capitols and at Washington that is taken by the antigun crowd and the other reformers in this country, the question of antigun legislation would never see the light of day in any legislative hall anywhere.*

The AMERICAN RIFLEMAN

NOVEMBER, 1933

“Most Shot At—Least Hit”

By KENNETH FULLER LEE

(Photos by Author)

THREE'S a loon—let's see how close we can come to hitting him."

On the shore of the little wilderness lake stand a couple of thoughtless youngsters armed with repeating rifles, while two or three hundred yards away, strongly outlined against the shining background of water, a big black-and-white bird is swimming about in search of his dinner of fresh fish.

"Crack!" Instantly the loon dives, and the bullet raises a jet of water somewhere in the near vicinity of his point of departure. In nine cases out of ten he will reappear a hundred yards farther out in the lake, with a derisive peal of loon laughter to indicate his contempt for the poor marksmanship.

As long as he remains in sight, "Peter the Loon" is used as a target—a fact which worries him not at all, for loons have been shot at since time immemorial, and thousands of rounds of ammunition from all types of rifles are expended on them annually, with no results worth mentioning.

It is a well-known fact that in the old black-powder days, with the low velocities then in vogue, these birds could dive at the flash of a rifle, and be well under water before the bullet arrived. Shooting at loons in those days was a pure waste of powder and lead. Blessed with most remarkable eyesight; accustomed to being shot at by practically everyone who carried firearms, the big divers were continually on the alert, and went under instinctively at the flash of a gun.

Nowadays, with smokeless powder and fast bullets to contend with; improved iron sights and an occasional telescope, the loons have a much harder time of it. Still, they manage to survive, aided by two powerful factors—the Federal Migratory Act, which provides a stiff penalty for shooting loons,

and the fact that judging distances across water is a very difficult matter indeed. On foggy days particularly, a loon appears to be much closer than he really is; and when it is bright, the sun shining on the water dazzles the rifleman's eye.

In twenty years or so of steady hunting, I have seen exactly two loons killed by gunfire, and in both cases these fatalities were accidents insofar as the shooting was concerned.

Back in 1914, "R. S." and I were staying at Spencer Lake, in Somerset County, Maine, where we were employed during the summer months by the State Department of Forestry. We were both new to the woods then, and in July "Swifty" had a birthday and his father sent him a Colt Officers' Model .38, with $7\frac{1}{2}$ " barrel and the usual target sights. He was delighted, as any boy would be with such a gift, and the day the gun arrived we began trying it out, shooting at tin cans, bottles—anything that looked like a target. At that time neither of us had done much pistol shooting. Then a loon appeared in front of the log cabin in which we made our headquarters. The bird was nearly 200 yards away when we caught sight of him, and "Swifty" seized his new revolver, took a rather sketchy aim, and let go. Just at that moment the loon stood up on his webbed feet, spread his wings, and emitted a maniacal peal of loon laughter—his last act in this life. By one of those inexplicable freaks of fate, the bullet from that new .38 struck the water a couple of feet in front of the big bird, glanced off, and struck the loon squarely in the center of the breast, killing him instantly.

THE WORLD'S MOST DIFFICULT TARGET

That, as before mentioned, was a pure accident; one of those things which happens once in a lifetime and probably could not be duplicated by



even the most expert of pistol handlers.

In 1920 the writer was at Umsaskis Lake in the Allegash region, still in the Forest Service. One day a party of canoeists came to my camp, and one of the young men in the party had a .22 Hi-power—one of the Savage Featherweight arms which were so popular when they first came out. While we were getting acquainted, a pair of loons got up off the water across the lake, over 300 yards away, and began to fly into the wind, which of course slowed their progress considerably. The youngster with the rifle fired three shots at the flying birds, his third shot catching one of them amidships and putting him down in a cloud of feathers. And that was practically a miracle, although an unfortunate one for the loon.

And now to the real meat of this article. Don't shoot at loons! They add a note of wild charm to the wilderness; they are among the most beautiful of all wild birds, and the few fish they catch for food will never make serious inroads on the plentiful supply now available in nearly all wilderness ponds, lakes, and streams.

At Cunliffe Lake, in 1929, I was fortunate in being allowed a close-up glimpse of the loon's family life; a glimpse which forever removed any desire I might have had to kill one. At that time my work was the making of game pictures, and my little silk tent was set up on a sandy beach near the head of the remote little lake, where morning and night the whitetails came out to the water to feed among the lily pads, and big trout made wide swirls as they fed on insects on the surface.

A pair of loons had their nest hidden among the reeds near my habitation, and it took me a week to locate it. Finally success crowned my efforts, and a blind of green cedar was hastily improvised, 10 feet away from the three olive-colored eggs. Then, dressed in a green silk waterproofed suit to ward off the vicious attacks of mosquitoes, I flattened out on my stomach for a long wait—nearly three hours before the mother bird returned to her nest.

My big Graflex is equipped with an f 4.5 lens, capable of making good pictures under adverse conditions; while for rainy days there is a 2.7 Carl Zeiss which fits the same lens board. This will almost take photos of "a black cat in a dark cellar," and it has saved me many pictures which otherwise

would not have been possible because of poor light conditions.

In ten days time, much of it spent in the blind beside the nest, I managed to get about a dozen unusually good pictures of the life of Peter the Loon and his good wife and family. Because of the fact that the shutter of the Graflex makes quite a commotion, it was difficult to make more than one exposure without startling the parent birds, who were continually on the alert.

The mosquitoes practically ate me up, every exposed inch of surface being liberally plastered with bites, and the cramped position in the little blind was torture; but watching those great birds at close range, waiting for the right second to make a picture, and praying for the light to hold, kept me so engrossed that no discomfort would have been too great to bear.

Four days after the nest was located, the young birds emerged from the eggs—tiny little bits of dark cotton-wool; almost shapeless at first, but day by day emerging into something resembling baby loons. At first the parent birds were busily engaged in herding them back to the nest, all three youngsters seeming determined to make their infantile way to the water. Then a mink found them, and before I could prevent it he had killed two of the babies. The parent birds were broken-hearted over this loss, and for several days their wailings filled the air about the little lake. Then they appeared to become reconciled, and devoted all their time to making life easy for the survivor, a sturdy little chap who grew with almost alarming rapidity.

His first swimming lesson was an entire

success. He took to the water as naturally as any duck, and both the old loons watched over him constantly, teaching him to dive when danger threatened, to hunt shelter in the reeds and grasses when he became tired from too much swimming, and to seek food.

By the time my picture-making was completed, that loon family was ranked among my most valued wilderness friends, and nothing could now induce me to shoot at one, no matter how tempting a target he might offer.

Did you know that loons play games, just like a group of noisy, boisterous boys? They do; and I have seen five of them making what in modern vernacular we call "whoopee." And when a family of loons makes whoopee, they do it right!

It is difficult for a loon to get up off the water when there is no wind, for they are heavy birds and their wings are relatively short, perhaps due to the fact that so much of their time is spent in the water. A loon will go the entire length of a small lake, flapping his wings madly, kicking with his feet, and shouting at the top of his very capable lungs, but unable to rise from the surface.

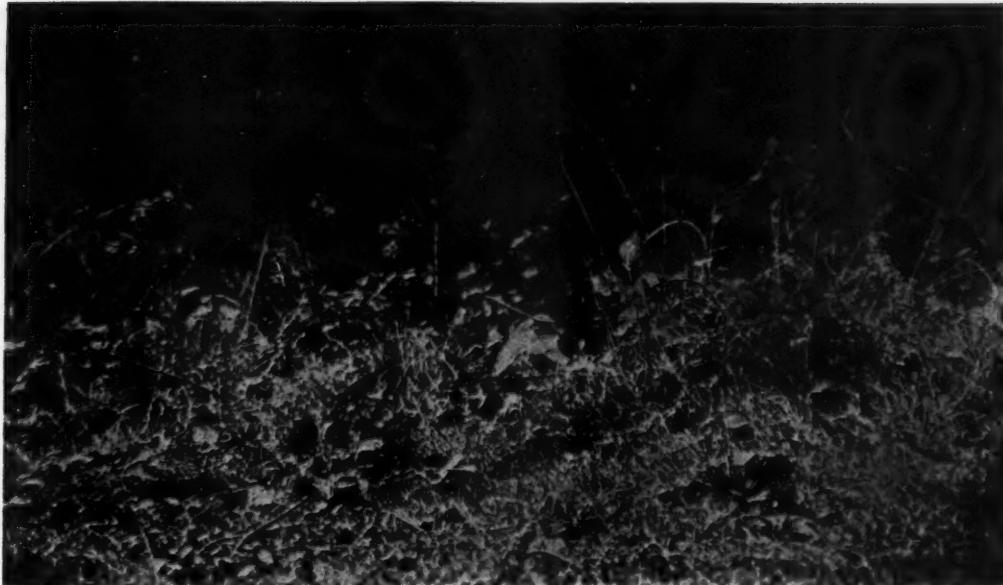
Loons sometimes indulge in a "Mad Minute," by circling at top speed around the lake, yelling at the other loons, then coming down on a steep slant in a power dive, which ends in a great burst of spray as they hit the water. They will swim on their backs, their white breasts flashing in the sun as they perform aquatic evolutions which would turn any human professional swimmer green with envy. Nobody knows exactly how far a loon is capable of traveling under water, but I have seen one go more than a quarter of a mile, and have no doubt that they can exceed this distance.

Wilderness voyageurs are frequently enabled to find their way out from the heart of a dense swamp by listening to the voices of a pair of loons—reliable guides to the handiest lake or stream.

A true sportsman never shoots at anything living unless he has a definite object in doing so. Rifle shooting is the most fascinating of all outdoor sports, and properly indulged in it has limitless benefits and advantages to offer its devotees; but living targets are not necessary for its enjoyment. And besides, there are always available (Continued on page 19)

LOONS ARE EXCELLENT PARENTS





"ALL AROUND AND OVER THE RIFLE BARREL WERE TALL GRASS AND WEEDS"

Dog Eat Dog

By CAPT. HERBERT W. MCBRIDE

(Concluded from October Issue)

FTER dark, when Heinie had finished his evening "hymn of hate," which consisted of spraying a lot of machine gun bullets along our parapets, the lieutenant returned to the trench. Here he had a few words with his Company Commander, and then made his way back, through devious communication trenches, to Battalion Headquarters. There he explained matters to the Battalion Intelligence Officer, and from the Battalion Commander obtained permission to go back to Hersin, where the armourer's shop was located and where there was an improvised range used for testing and experimental work. Well he knew that he would get only one shot at that Dutchman, and he was determined that no hasty action or oversight on his part should spoil the whole show.

Stopping at the armourer's shop, he found one Sergeant Corby, and accosted that worthy with "Got any good rifle ammunition?" The sergeant, himself a rifleman of international reputation, and member of a winning "Echo Shield" team at Bisley, knew exactly what the lieutenant meant. Casting a questioning eye at the officer, he asked, "How much do you want?"

"Oh, just enough to sight-in well back

The illustrations for this article were taken from the book, "Sniping in France," by Maj. H. Hesketh-Pritchard, through courtesy of the publishers, Messrs. Hutchinson & Co., London, and E. P. Dutton & Co., Inc., New York.

here, and one or two extra for a particular Fritzie up around Calonne."

In a few words the situation was explained, and, keenly interested, the sergeant was eager to help.

"Tell you what I want to do," said the lieutenant. "If you can let me have another man in the morning we'll go out to that old French range along the railroad, and I'll fix up some targets at 200, 225 and 250 yards, and try a few shots. What kind of stuff have you got?"

"Oh, I guess I can find a bit of most anything. How about Kynoch? That's my choice; but I've got a few thousand Dominion, and a case or two of good Winchester. It's all pretty good stuff."

As they turned in for the night Corby opened a door into an adjoining room, and called, "Hey, Johnnie: call us when you get up, and rouse out Spangler at the same time. We'll want a bit of breakfast, too." Turning to the officer: "Johnnie's our cook, and he will be up about 4:30. Of

course you want to get the early morning light—same as you'll get up there."

In the darkness of the winter morning the three men loaded their plunder into the side car of a motorcycle and, after a good breakfast, headed for the range, a mile or so outside of the town.

The lieutenant had busied himself cutting a number of irregular-shaped pieces from a sheet of black building paper. The shape of that hole in the wheelbarrow was indelibly imprinted upon his mind, and he made these pieces as nearly like it as possible—irregular patches, about 6 inches wide and 8 inches high. He had also appropriated the "legs" or muzzle rest of a Lewis gun, and with bits of wire and burlap had adapted it for use with the rifle, fitting it just back of the upper hand. The rifle, which he had brought with him, was already encased from muzzle to receiver in a wrapping of old sand-bag material, only the sights projecting.

Arriving at the range, the first thing was to locate the firing points at the required distances. This place was in no sense a regular rifle range, but merely a large level field which had been used for practice firing, first by the French and later by British troops. The back-stop was a high railway embankment. The

French had evidently used it for firing at 100, 200 and 300 meters, and a few stakes marking those ranges were still in place and were soon located. The British had used the range only from about 200 yards down to 20 yards, for both practice in "marching fire" and for pistol work. It was here that Corby did his testing, and he had a good supply of targets stored in a small hut near the "butts."

They took the 200-meter mark as a base, and paced off 20 yards each way from that. From the very accurate maps in their possession they knew that the distance from the lieutenant's hideout to the sniper's loophole was certainly within these limits. It was getting daylight now, so they set up three of the regulation short-range targets. Spangler remained to observe, concealing himself behind one of the huge gabions which had been placed at short intervals along the line of targets for the protection of the markers, while Corby and the lieutenant retired to the firing point, where the latter got into position, using the Lewis gun legs for a muzzle rest, with a half-filled sandbag under his elbows. They had brought a quantity of each of the three kinds of ammunition which Corby considered the best, and the first thing on the program was to fire 5-shot groups with each brand.

As soon as the light was sufficiently strong to give good definition, the firing began, and three groups were shot, each on a separate target. The result was not very encouraging, as none of the groups fell within a 6" circle, and two brands showed each one very low shot. The other brand was fairly uniform, but scattering. After some discussion it was decided that Corby should fire similar groups to check up. The result definitely decided one thing: one brand of ammunition gave consistent groups, while the others showed from one to three very low and unaccountable shots in every group. In no case, however, were the five shots close enough together to insure hitting a 6" target at 200 yards.

There ensued a period of silent thought and study. Suddenly Corby jumped up and went over to the motorcycle, where he unstrapped a rifle. Dragging it out of its covering he said, "Let's try this one." He then called to Spangler to put up new targets, and the lieutenant again took the firing position. This time he used only the ammunition which had proved most uniform in the previous tests. He completed the firing of five shots, and Corby was about to get into the sling to try a round when they heard a yell from Spangler, who had emerged from his place of concealment and proceeded to dance a jig in front of the target. All five bullet holes lay

within a space of less than four inches!

"First time that old rifle has been fired since 'Wipers,'" shouted Corby, "an' just look at that!" It was his own sniping rifle which he had used so effectively up in the Ypres sector during the preceding year, and which he had managed, by hook or crook, to keep through all his travels.

Some sight corrections were necessary to bring the group into the bull, and then they put up some of the irregular-shaped black targets. The face of the railway embankment was largely covered with the same kind of "slag" as was in the great heaps; the firing was toward the east, so that the target was in deep shadow as the low-lying winter sun was only faintly visible through the morning mist, and conditions in general were almost identical with those that would be met up at the front. On the whole it was an extremely difficult target to see, and Corby ventured to suggest that it might be better to use the telescope sight. This was promptly vetoed by the lieutenant, however, on the grounds that to do so would necessitate the opening of a larger hole through his protective screen of weeds, and that the glass in the scope might catch a ray of sunlight and thus expose his position. And when Corby had seen the scores which the officer proceeded to shoot on the black patches, at approximately 200, 225, and 250 yards, he had nothing more to say. Using but one sight elevation, which he established at the 200-meter range, the lieutenant fired ten shots from each of the firing points, and every one of the thirty was in the black. As the firing was done slowly, interrupted by frequent inspection of the targets, the forenoon was well advanced before it was finished.

Upon his arrival in the front line, late that afternoon, the officer made inquiries as to the activities of the sniper, but so far as he could learn there had been no trouble from that source, and no one seemed to know whether or not he had done any firing. So the lieutenant hunted up his Company Commander and discussed his plan of operations. This, briefly, was as follows. Directly in rear of the position he would occupy out in front, the lieutenant wished to have a small section of parapet partially torn down. This would be done during the night, and when full daylight came, and as long thereafter as necessary, men were to be busily engaged in piling up sandbags to restore the damage done. This was not an unusual performance as nearly every night some portion of the parapet would be knocked down by trench mortar shells. These men would of course be instructed to avoid any possible exposure of their persons, but at intervals one of the wax dummies was to be moved about in such a

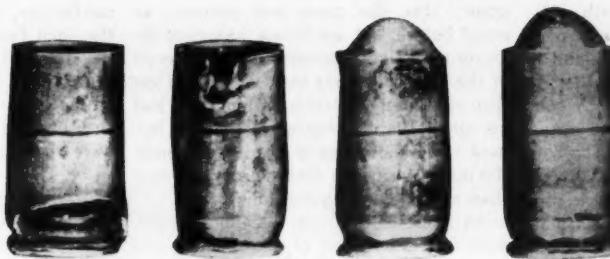
way as to render it visible, for a few moments at a time, from the German line. Those dummies were so lifelike that it was difficult from a distance of ten or fifteen feet to convince oneself that they were not really flesh and blood. Their principal purpose was to draw the fire of a sniper, so that by tracing the course of the bullet his location might be established.

All this arranged, and having gathered up all the paraphernalia he would need for his venture, the lieutenant sought his dugout, leaving word that he was to be called an hour before "stand to" in the morning. He wanted to get a good night's rest, as there was no telling how long he would have to remain awake and on the alert the next day.

Getting into the position the next day was a simple matter, but the lieutenant spent a long time carefully moving and arranging stones and other débris so as to have a comfortable position in which to lie. The muzzle of his rifle, wrapped with strips of mud-dried sandbag, projected almost to the outside fringe of grass, and was supported by the bipod legs of the Lewis gun, which were firmly anchored with rocks. All around and over the barrel were tall grass and weeds, with a carefully-arranged clear "tunnel" a couple of inches high extending from front to rear sight. This rear sight, mounted on the bridge of the receiver, was very close to the eyes of the shooter. Under his elbows were partially-filled sandbags, and a folded woolen muffler laid across the comb of the stock afforded a resting place for his cheek.

By the time he had everything arranged to his satisfaction, he could hear the men moving and stumbling about in the trench as they were routed out for "stand to." Then a few machine guns on both sides fired short bursts from points all along the lines, as if to serve notice on all and sundry that another day had begun.

Slowly the light increased, and our friend began to scan the face of the dark mountain across the way. As soon as he was able to locate the wheelbarrow he carefully directed his rifle toward it, and as the visibility improved anchored his piece with the sights aligned on the loophole. There was not a sign of wind, and the day promised to be fair, but it was nearly an hour before the light was sufficiently strong for him to get a clear definition of the hole. Having located it distinctly through the sights, he "froze" into position and prepared for a long wait. He could hear the men working at the parapet above his head and, as luck would have it, several trench-mortar shells actually had struck in that vicinity during the night, so that the whole thing probably looked quite natural and matter-of-fact from the enemy line. (Cont. on page 19)



What Battered Up These Guns?

By MIRTON L. TIBBALS

IT WAS July. There was no fog. There was no breeze. The California sun blazed fiercely. Perspiration trickled down the well-tanned cheeks of a handful of pistoleers gathered on the Buell Dam range at Santa Barbara. The range officer sang out the relay:

"Miller"
"Yow"
"Woodward"
"Yoh"
"Seegert"
"Yeeow"

"Up at 15 yards rapid fire."

The men that were called reluctantly left the shade of the range house, secured their .45's, and lined up; and with a few sharp commands the fusillade was on.

As the relay lined up, Bob Peacock left the shade, took a position some five feet behind the line, and when the firing commenced, proceeded to harvest the empties. All the men present had reloaded somewhat for rifles, most of them also for revolvers, but none had tried reloading for the Automatic. It was considered taboo. Accordingly wise cracks seemed in order, about the "brass scavenger," and how much the Santa Barbara Junk would pay a pound for 'em. Peacock, however, salvaged shells in silence. The Automatics spat viciously and flipped the empty cases to the rear; and, like all Automatics, they flipped one here and one there and one somewhere else. The "brass scavenger" was kept decidedly occupied, but no one who watched him realized that here was the beginning of an automatic-reloading craze that was to make 45 brass, which had heretofore been superabundant, so scarce that in order to get your own back you would have to grab them as fast as they fell.

Some weeks later Peacock appeared with reloads. Neatly arranged in old cartons with their bright lead noses shining in the sun, they looked very attractive. They shot as well as they looked. Nearly everyone tried them, and nearly everyone

got the bug, for the D. C. M.'s prices had reached 3 cents a round laid down here, and the thought of reloading for half a cent a round was decidedly interesting.

In the weeks that followed, the men devoted themselves to developing their loads. Peacock used a home-made tool, with Ideal bullet No. 452374 cast one to thirteen, and $5\frac{1}{4}$ grains of du Pont No. 5 pistol powder. Miller, Tibbals, Seegert, Fultz, and Blair used the Perfection Tool, with Bond bullet No. 452650 cast of battery top bars "as is," and 4.5 grains of du Pont No. 5. Woodward used the Belding & Mull straight-line tool, with B. & M. bullet No. 451210 cast one to ten, and 4.8 grains of du Pont No. 5. All bullets were sized .453. Bond bullet No. 454665, which is really a revolver bullet, was also tried but was not liked. It was accurate, but jammed continually. Reloading and bullet-rolling bees were held, and various attachments, gadgets, and doodads created to speed up production. Most of these sessions were held in the writer's garage, which acquired the name of "Tibbals' Arsenal."

Considerable difficulty was experienced with jams, and it was found that bullets cast too soft would not feed properly, because the under side of the nose got dented, and the bullet hung up at the entrance to the chamber. It was also found that the bullet guides that came with some of the tools would not seat the bullets straight, and new dies had to be made locally to overcome the difficulty. With these things corrected, jams were almost eliminated, although they occasionally occurred for no apparent reason. When this happened at rapid fire the expletives were apt to be more forcible than elegant.

The cases stood up pretty well. The F. A. brass was easily the best we got. The next best was Western. The other commercial brasses that we had, all of which were of the 1917 and 1918 vintage, easily cracked at the mouth and down

the side. Of course all brands of brass occasionally crack this way. It was necessary to size all cases full length, as they showed a decided bulge at the base where the breech of the gun is cut away to form the ramp up which the cartridges feed, and at which point the brass is unsupported. We had no data on the number of times it was safe to reload automatic cases, and figured on using them until they failed.

The primers in the fired cases were always flush with the heads of the cases, although we sometimes seated them slightly below the surface of the head, as our priming stems were somewhat smaller in diameter than the primer pockets. The primers were also frequently flattened, particularly the soft, nickel-plated commercial primers, much of this flattening being undoubtedly due to the use of flat-faced priming stems. The D. C. M.'s primers usually flattened but very little.

Brass was now at a premium, and the "brass scavengers" circled the area to the rear of the line like so many vultures. When a visitor or nonreloader came out and sprinkled the range with new brass, we were highly elated.

For several months the reloaders were sitting on the world, and many hundreds of rounds were fired that could not otherwise have been afforded. The extra practice brought up the scores, and men who had averaged 85 and 86 over the military qualification course, climbed up to 92, 94 and 96. No one was satisfied with an average of less than 90. At 25 yards slow fire, 99's on the L target were common, and possibles cropped up now and then. Apparently we had good loads, and settled down to enjoy them.

All was going well, when one Sunday morning at dry practice, most unexpectedly a firing pin stuck in the forward position, and had to be forced back. The firing-pin stop dropped out and was lost, and the spring jumped into some man-

zanita, where it was located with difficulty. Evidently something was wrong. The piece was carefully examined, and it was found that the metal around the firing-pin hole was badly battered. A considerable indentation the size and shape of a primer was plainly visible. The battering had slowly diminished the size of the firing-pin hole until the pin stuck. So the opening was enlarged with a small rat-tail file, but after a few rounds the pin stuck again. Other pieces were examined and found to be in various stages of the same disease. Five guns distinctly showed the ill effects of reloading. The only one that was not affected was Peacock's, and as will be noted from the list of charges already given, he was using $5\frac{1}{4}$ grains of powder. It was strange that the piece firing the largest powder charge was not injured. Another point of interest was the fact that Peacock was fortunate in having a large supply of brass, and practically always used fresh cases. The rest of us were compelled to fire our cases over and over again.

There was much consternation among the reloaders. The pieces were examined and reexamined, and carefully watched to prevent any more lost parts. Various theories were advanced to account for the trouble, the first of which, of course, was that of too much pressure. The cases and primers were duly examined, but aside from the primers being flush with the heads of the cases, and quite a few flattened (which might have been due to a flat priming stem), there was no particular indication of excessive pressure. We were also holding our charges below the maximum, with the single exception of Peacock, and his piece was not injured. Going further, we recalled that before the advent of reloading we had been accustomed to firing 45 or 60 rounds each per week, whereas our hand loads had proven so inexpensive that we were now firing from 100 to 150; and our next theory was that the slides were too soft and the increased amount of firing was battering them up much faster than would ordinarily have been the case. It did not seem likely, however, that a factory like Colt's would turn out soft slides; and furthermore, all the pieces had been fired with many hundreds of rounds of factory ammunition before the reloads became popular, and with no apparent injury to the slides. So this theory was discarded.

The opinion was sought of men who were supposed to know, and someone suggested that the lead bullets were sealing more perfectly in the bore than the jacketed bullets did, and thus increasing breech pressures. This theory also was scrapped, however, because the bullets most generally used were made from battery top bars with nothing added, and they were very hard and not likely to

upset; also, the cases and primers, as noted before, did not in our judgment indicate excessive pressures, and the recoil of the hand loads was noticeably less than that of the factory ammunition. We had no apparatus for testing pressures, but used what knowledge we had, and sought the opinions of men with more experience than we had had in handloading.

An S. O. S. was sent the Colt factory, with full description of the trouble, and samples of the fired cases, unloaded bullets, and assembled loads. A very courteous letter was received from Mr. Fitzgerald, who pronounced the bullets and loads good but criticised our use of a flat priming stem and the seating of our primers too deep. This, he said, flattened the primers and weakened the brass and its resistance to pressure. The trouble seemed a new one to the factory, and the suggestions they gave us, although carried out, did not provide a solution.

Meantime repairs had been going on. Three pieces were returned to the factory, while three more were repaired locally by their owners, by letting into the face of the metal around the firing-pin hole, a small "doughnut" of hardened tool steel. Many hundreds of reloads were subsequently fired in the pieces given this "doughnut cure," with no apparent effect upon the firing-pin hole.

In the middle of our "pin-hole" difficulties, a slide cracked. It cracked on the left side, just behind the housing that contains the recoil spring plug. It cracked clear through the metal, and all the way up the flat side of the slide. The slide was sent to the factory, and was replaced gratis. There was much speculation as to the possible connection between the hand loads and this crack, but no plausible theory could connect the two. This piece had not fired many hand loads, probably 200, and it was thought that the metal of the slide, which was old, had gradually crystallized and given way, although none of us had ever seen or heard of a slide thus cracking before.

What the writer considers the explanation of the "pin-hole" trouble was hit upon by accident. One of the men had drawn some primers from old cases, and reprimed .45 shells with them. Wishing to see if they were still alive, he loaded a primed shell into his piece, and fired it. When the slide was opened it was found that the primer had jumped half-way out of the pocket. Several others were tried, with the same result. One primer jumped clear out of the pocket. The man reasoned that this was not as it should be, and could be due to excess of head space. The head space was checked, but seemed to be all right. But the .45 Automatic shell, as everyone knows, has no rim and no shoulder, and for its being maintained in the chamber at the proper depth, and

no further, depends upon the mouth of the shell bearing against the shoulder at the forward end of the chamber. If, therefore, a case were too short, it would create a condition similar to that of excessive head space. Therefore the cases were checked for length, and were found to be short, some of them being a strong $1\frac{1}{32}$ inch shorter than issue cases. This was undoubtedly due to too much chamfering, for many of these cases had been thoughtlessly rechamfered because some Automatics have a disgusting habit of denting the mouth of the shell on one side in the process of ejecting. A chamfered edge thus bruised shaves lead, and must be dressed up.

So the theory held is that the slide or firing pin drove these short cases forward, giving excessive head space. The primer, in exploding, kicked itself out of the pocket to the distance of this excess of head space, while the explosion of the powder, following closely upon that of the primer, forced the shell with its protruding primer back against the recoil shoulder of the slide, reseating the primer by contact with the small area of metal surrounding the firing-pin hole. This action, constantly repeated, battered the metal of the slide. It might be mentioned that no indication of this action of the primers was detected in the fired cases except the flattening of the primers and the fact that, although originally seated often below the heads of the cases, the primers were always flush with the heads after firing. It is the writer's opinion that this flattening was due entirely to the above action and to the use of a flat priming stem, and not to pressure. Had one of these primers jumped clear out of the pocket when a loaded shell was fired (as occurred in the experiment with the primed cases only), it is disagreeable to think of the possible effect upon the shooter's hand, eyes, and face.

There was no new pistol in our group on which this theory could be tested, and as times were hard and getting harder, no one felt like purchasing a piece just for experiment and test purposes. The theory, therefore, although not wholly satisfactory, remains as the most likely explanation thus far advanced.

The short cases were discarded, new brass obtained, and the firing continued. Things were going smoothly again, when another old slide cracked. It also cracked on the left side, but just at the junction of the slide wall with the recoil shoulder. It cracked clear through, and clear up the flat side of the slide. This made two cracked slides in our group, for which we had no plausible explanation; and the owner of the last piece became leary, and changed over to the revolver. Most of the other reloaders were also considerably dis-

(Continued on page 20)



YES, IT SHOOTS THROUGH STEEL. NOTE THE FOUR HOLES CLEAR THROUGH, AND THE DENT IN THE EAR. THE RIFLE WEIGHS EXACTLY EIGHT POUNDS AS YOU SEE IT HERE

THE advent of the non-corrosive primer made possible for us a real high-velocity .25-20 cartridge. And by high velocity I mean bullet speeds of 2,500 and 2,600 f.-s., possible only in the .25-20 Single Shot case with available powders.*

The .25-20 Single Shot cartridge was developed back in 1880 by Mr. F. J. Rabbeth, then a member of the Massachusetts Rifle Association. A. C. Gould, in his book, "Modern American Rifles," comments very favorably upon this cartridge when loaded with either the 67 or 77-gr. bullet. However, he is thoroughly disgusted with the fact that when the cartridge was first placed upon the market in 1889 it was loaded with an 86-gr. bullet. "Thus a superior hunting cartridge was transformed into an indifferent target cartridge," he writes. In "The American Rifle," Colonel Whelen tells us that the Maynard rifle was the first to appear on the market chambered for this cartridge, to be followed a few weeks later by the Stevens Tip-Up rifle.

For years I shot a .25-20 Single Shot Stevens rifle with such loads as Gould suggested, using hundreds of 67-gr. bullets, and a good many 77-gr. ones, with black powder. Finally, however, I settled upon a load of 7 or 8 grains of old Schuetzen powder primed with 2 or 3 grains of fine black powder, and a black-powder primer. This load, with the 67-gr. bullet, was a real killer, while with the 77-gr. bullet it was very accurate. For those times when one did not wish to do the casting, I discovered that the 67-gr. .25 Stevens Rim Fire bullet, of both Remington and Western make, shot very well. In fact, in looking back over the

test targets of those days I find that the good groups with this bullet ran around $1\frac{1}{4}$ inch at 50 yards, while with the 77-gr. bullet the groups were much better. But as compared with the .22 Savage Hi-Power and the .250 Savage, the trajectory was too high. The speed was not there.

The original barrels made for this cartridge came in varying degrees of twist. For example, the Remington and Marlin factories used one turn in 12 inches; the Stevens Company used a 13" twist, while Winchester used a 14" twist. The standard for bore diameter must have been then, as now, .257 inch; at least my old Stevens barrels measure this.

The cartridge case itself was well designed, the base being heavy and strong. For this reason this case will withstand pressures far higher than those for which it was originally intended. In all my shooting, with all kinds of loads in four different rifles, I have never had a case burst, never had one break badly, and have never had one of these shells drop a primer. I have, however, had many

primers leak and burst when using limit loads with the large firing pins originally employed. But even at that, I cannot recall having had a bad dose of gas from one of these little rifles.

Bullets for these speed loads must be speed bullets. The new 60-gr. bullet used by all the companies for their high-speed loads is the one. Some of these bullets come a trifle larger in diameter than others, and it will pay one to find the bullet that fits his barrel best. As to powder, we have found that du Pont No. 1204 gives very uniform and satisfactory results.

There is no rifle regularly manufactured today for the .25-20 Single Shot cartridge.

However, there are still to be had now and then fine single-shot rifles of pre-war days chambered for this cartridge. Besides the complete rifles, we have a number of good single-shot actions from which fine .25-20 high-speed rifles can be built. For best results these should be stocked along the lines of the new Stevens Ideal rifles Nos. 417 and 417½. My suggestion would be that the barrel be not lighter than a Stevens No. 2, and if weight doesn't matter, a No. 3. Have it not less than 24 inches long. For these smaller cartridges, a single-shot rifle with a heavy barrel is just about as accurate as any other rifle.

My own .25-20 Super-Speed rifle is built on a Stevens Ideal Model 45 action (44½ style), with single-set trigger. The barrel is an old standard Savage, 24 inches long, and chambered and fitted to the action by A. W. Peterson, of Denver. Alfred Loetscher worked over the action, hardened the link, pins, etc., and remodeled the firing pin in a most satisfactory manner. The rifle as it appears in the photograph weighs exactly 8 pounds, and is a

* This article was written before the advent of Hercules No. 2400 powder.

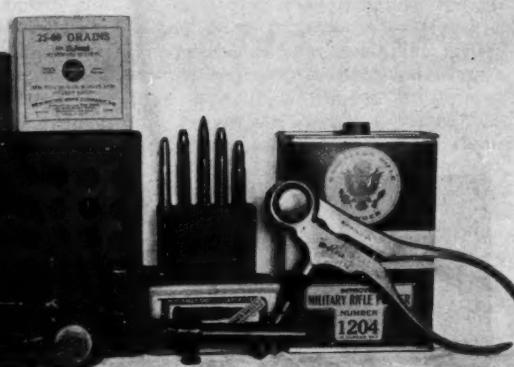
fine small-game and pest outfit—just the kind that almost any rifleman would fall in love with, and delight in packing around.

Lynn Chilcote, of Denver, built one of these rifles on a high-side Winchester Single Shot action, using a 28" octagon No. 3 barrel and a handmade stock. The firing pin of this rifle was changed and the breech block bushed down to fit. This rifle weighs an even 10 pounds with scope.

Mr. David Drew, Jr., of Alaska, uses a heavy Winchester rifle, and has apparently done some careful experimenting with this .25-20 Single Shot cartridge with speed loads. His interesting article in the April, 1932 issue of *THE AMERICAN RIFLEMAN* gives us some definite information on this new loading. Mr. Drew writes me that he did not have his firing pin changed, or the breech block bushed; however, he filed the tip of the firing pin to a ball shape that fills the hole in the breech block, and states that it works very well. I prefer, however, to have the firing pins in my rifles remodeled to meet the requirements of our present-day high breech pressures, and I recommend this to those using or about to use any of our older rifles with high-pressure loads.

Now as to the high-velocity loadings. In the first place, let me explain that I have loaded all my cartridges in very much the same way that the average person will load. Had I carefully weighed each charge of powder, measured each cartridge, and carefully selected each bullet, my results would probably have been considerably better. The results that I obtained, therefore, are entirely possible to the fellow who likes to shoot much and load quickly.

My standard load consists of 16 grains of du Pont No. 1204 powder, Peters case, Remington No. 6½ nonmercuric primer, and, to date, the Remington 60-gr. Hi-Speed open-point bullet. When using the Peters case the bullets are held friction tight, but the Remington and Winchester cases are thin,



THIS EQUIPMENT WILL PRODUCE ACCURATE .25-20 SUPER-SPEED AMMUNITION. THE CARTRIDGES ON THE LEFT AND RIGHT ARE THE .22 HORNET AND .25-20 REPEATER, RESPECTIVELY. THE OTHERS ARE .25-20 SUPER-SPEEDS

and a crimp must be used. This load gives a velocity of around 2,600 f.s., and a mid-range trajectory height at 100 yards of approximately ¾ inch. In good factory barrels that measure .257 or a trifle less, with good chambers, and a twist of at least one turn in 14 inches, fitted to good, tight actions like the Winchester heavy action or the Stevens Model 44½, this load will easily give 2" groups at 100 yards, and 1" groups at 50 yards. In a special barrel such as that owned by Mr. Janssen, 1½" and even 1" groups at 100 yards are entirely possible. Mr. Janssen uses a charge of from 14 to 15 grains of powder in his tight Niedner chamber, and gets apparently about the same velocity from the 60-gr. bullet that Chilcote and I get in our rifles.

Lynn Chilcote's regular load is 15 grains of No. 1204 and the Western 87-gr. .250-3000 Savage bullet. This load will stay inside of the 1½" ring when all is right. I have fired it in my light rifle and find it

a very nice load, but for my shooting I prefer the 60-gr. bullet. One group Chilcote shot with this load kept the six bullets in a 1 1/16" group at 100 yards. The other day when I was out with Chilcote, he fired several cartridges loaded with 16 grains of No. 1204 and this 87-gr. Savage bullet. This is a very powerful load, and perhaps is too much for this small case as a regular diet; however, there were no signs of trouble, and as usual the rifle shot beautifully. I say no trouble, though the primers did leak a little; but we discovered later that they were pistol primers—thanks to a dumb gun-store clerk!

And punch? There is power, plus! A woodchuck struck by this 60-gr. bullet wilts, almost regardless of where hit. Recently I accommodated a friend by removing an offensive canine. This dog would have weighed 40 to 50 pounds, and at about 50 feet the 60-gr. open-point swept the animal off its feet and slammed it to the ground!

The other day I came upon an abandoned drag-line bucket. At 50 feet the rifle drove two bullets through that steel as if it were so much paper. Back at 50 yards I tried two more, and lo and behold, two more clean-cut holes appeared. A shot in the ear of the bucket, a good half inch thick, went half way through and made a fine big wart on the back side. A shot into a porcupine way up in a big pine, and we had to dodge the shower.

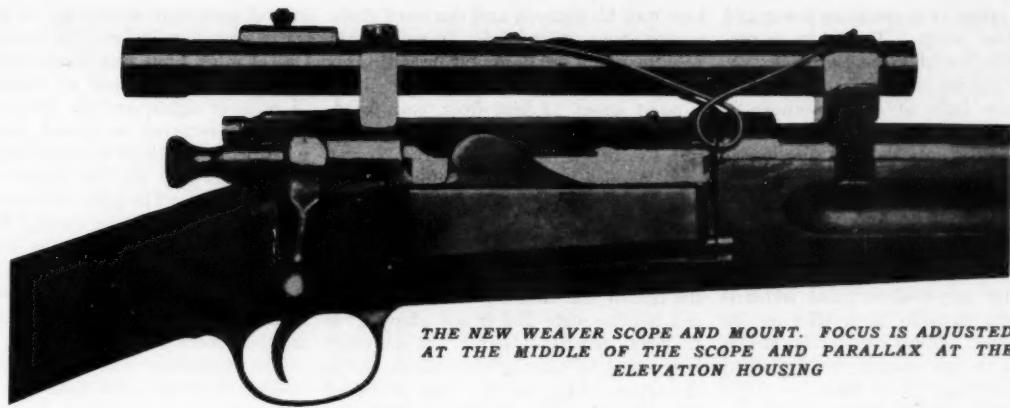
A prairie dog hit at an even 100 yards was hurled exactly 8 feet from its mound. A jack-rabbit hit at 200 yards dropped so suddenly we had to search for it.

Last fall Chilcote loaned his rifle to a

THIS 16-GRAIN LOAD DROPS THEM DEAD

friend, who brought home a fine buck shot through the shoulders with an 87-gr. bullet hustled along by 15 grains of No. 1204. This proves that the rifle will kill deer, though by no (Continued on page 19)





THE NEW WEAVER SCOPE AND MOUNT. FOCUS IS ADJUSTED AT THE MIDDLE OF THE SCOPE AND PARALLAX AT THE ELEVATION HOUSING

A New Departure in Hunting Scopes

By F. C. NESS

OUT of Newport, Ky., comes a new telescope sight for deer hunters and chuck shooters with a bridge mount that is superior in design to any I have seen. William R. Weaver is responsible for making this "3-30" outfit available to sportsmen. The scope itself is as simple, light and compact as any hunter could desire, but in optical qualities it must be classed as somewhat inferior to any of the best-known hunting scopes of domestic and foreign make. The new mount, however, is designed on a mechanical principle that easily tops the most practical designs now popularly used. It is at once so simple and strong, so efficient and inexpensive, that it is surprising it was not developed before.

The new Weaver mount consists of three strong steel blocks each split and clamped solidly about a tube. One is clamped around the gun barrel just forward of the receiver. The other two are clamped around the tube of the telescope. The block on the gun barrel furnishes a transverse base which is straddled by the front block on the telescope, projecting flanges on the scope block preventing any forward or backward movement of the scope. The scope can be slid laterally on this transverse base, but this movement is controlled by an adjusting screw in a projection on the right side of the barrel block and by a flat spring on the opposite side of this block. The adjusting screw is slotted for a small screwdriver and a locking nut is provided for holding the windage adjustment, once the piece has been zeroed. The rear block on the telescope (6 1/4 inches between centers) is yoke-shaped on the bottom to straddle the receiver.

The two blocks clamped to the scope, of course, rest on top of the gun. They are held in place by a "hold-down" spring on top. This is a wire spring bent into the shape of an elongated capital "U," both ends being imbedded in the front scope block on opposite sides and the bent end resting on top of the scope approximately at the middle of the instrument. Near the front scope block the wire spring is formed into a single loop on both sides and these loops are caught in hooks on opposite sides of the receiver. Thus the scope is pulled down firmly against the top of the transverse barrel base in front, and the tension of the spring presses the rear block yoke down against the top of the receiver. At this point my draw scale registered a pull of about 8 pounds when lifting the yoke off the receiver.

Simplicity is the keynote of this design. There is nothing complicated or likely to get out of order. The three solid blocks are practically a permanent part of gun and scope, respectively, and are not susceptible to damage from ordinary use. The jar of any side blow is taken and absorbed by the wire spring. Were the bump severe enough to knock the instrument from the gun the design is such that the zero adjustment would not be affected. The screw itself would have to be bent, compressed or its threads stripped to affect the zero, and any force sufficient to do this would surely wreck the scope and probably damage the rifle as well. Were the scope bounced about from the jar of heavy loads, the spring would promptly return it to exactly its original position as its guides leave no alternative but the correct position. To change its position accidentally heavy metal must be compressed or sheared.

The two front blocks, respectively, on barrel and scope, are of adequate size to take the strain of recoil. This strain is not considerable because the inertia of this 13-ounce outfit is not great and its center of mass is directly on and very nearly in the line of recoil. On my Krag the center of the scope is 1 1/4 inches above the center of bore and on the 23-D Savage Hornet Sporter the scope axis is 1 1/4 inches above the bore axis. On both rifles the scope is only 1/4 inch from the top of the receiver. Even on the low comb of the Krag stock a fairly good facial support can be had with this low position of the scope. However, most Krags would require a higher position of the scope to clear ejected cases and a raised comb would then be necessary. Two simple expedients are readily available in the Rowley cheek pad of leather and in the Westchester cheekpiece of insulated aluminum.

The Weaver fixed focus hunting scope, which is part of the outfit, is a whale of a lot better than one would expect at its very modest price. It is merely a very small practical hunting glass. It is 10 1/2 inches long with a tube diameter just under 3/4 inch. The maximum diameter of the eye end is 13/16 inch. The diameter of the ocular lens is 11/16 inch, and the clear aperture diameter of the objective lens is 5/8 inch. The breadth of field at 100 yards is 30 feet, and the magnification appears to be 3X. The flat top of the aiming post covers about 3 inches at 100 yards. The normal eye relief is 2 1/2 inches, but the full field of view is obtained at any eye distance between 1 1/4 and 2 3/4 inches from the ocular lens. The exit pupil is about 3 mm. which with the 5/8" objective would give it a rela-

tively low rating as to resolving power and brightness of image. The focus is universal or fixed for all distances at once.

It is not a night glass, nor one to choose for the poor light of early morning or late evening, or for dense woods on overcast days. But for daylight use under normal hunting conditions when the shooter's eye pupil is contracted its deficiency in the matter of light transmission would not be noticed. When the light or visibility is not particularly bad it is quite practical for any kind of game which is hunted with the rifle, be it shot on the run or stalked. Under any condition it is superior to the best metallic hunting sights and it doesn't cost much more.

It is difficult to give the reader an accurate impression of the optical qualities of the Weaver "3-30" hunting scope. The light transmitting ability is better than one would expect from the small exit pupil. This could possibly be enlarged to 5 mm. in this scope and probably it will be enlarged to this maximum diameter in later models. I have had three of these scopes and each was better than the last. The resolving power or definition is no better than one would expect from a 16-mm. entrance pupil. The brightness is better than in the popular small-game Fieldscope which has approximately the same dimensions, but the image is appreciably clearer in the Fieldscope.

The trouble appears to be one of inexact focus causing a slight blurring of the image and thus imperfect definition in the Weaver glass. Unfortunately there is no convenient means provided for adjusting the focus for individual vision to correct this flaw in the system. I could not see the white rings in the black of the 100-yard target when shaded. With bright sunlight on the face of the 50-yard small-bore target I could see the white 9-ring and 10-ring, but not distinctly. With the sun behind me light was reflected from the convex-curved surface of the ocular lens, and this, of course, did not help my vision.

With the scope on the 23-D Savage Hornet the following results were obtained:

50 Yards (all groups fired consecutively and measured center to center):

1", 13/16" and 7/8" (5 shots each, W. R. A. Soft Point).

Average impact, 1.66 inches above (6 o'clock) aim.

100 Yards (all groups fired consecutively and measured center to center):

W. R. A. Soft Point, 2 1/8 inches; direct score, 99. Center of 10-shot group, 3.0 inches above (6 o'clock) aim.

One graduation on elevation screw lowered group 2 inches.

W. R. A. Soft Point, 2" group (5 shots). Savage Hollow Point, 2" group (5 shots).

To try the combination for speed of aim I tried a magazine load of 5 cartridges on rocks which I tossed out shoulder high with my left hand. First rock missed. Next, ditto. Third rock grazed and chipped when just off the ground. Fourth rock hit about 2 feet above the ground.

Last rock hit squarely and shattered about a yard above the ground. To get an idea how fast aim may be taken with this Weaver sight, toss a brick and time it to a point about 15 feet from your hand. There is some advantage in the small diameter of the ocular end of the Weaver scope because it obstructs a minimum portion of the shooter's view and the field of view in the scope seems to blend with the general view outside the tube.

This sight is best zeroed at midrange for the chosen load and then left locked. It is a hunting sight and is not adapted for frequent changes in zero. The elevation is changed by moving the reticle inside the scope. Near the eye lens, a slotted screw projects from the tube for this purpose. It is equipped with a lock nut. Division marks approximating 2 minutes of angle in value surround the elevation screw in the scope and 1-minute graduations surround the windage screw in the barrel block. The screwdriver slots serve as register guides. On my Krag carbine a quarter turn of the windage screw moved the impact 6 inches at 100 yards and 1/2 turn of the elevation screw changed the elevation 5 inches on the same target.

The small diameter of the eye end makes it possible to mount this scope in a low position on those bolt action rifles which have their levers set at relatively high angles. On the Winchester, for example, the raised bolt handle clears with the center of the scope 1 1/4 inches above the receiver. It lacks in common with other bridge-type mountings one advantage of the higher-placed side-bracket scopes sight, and that is the clear view of the metallic sights beneath the scope which the high side mount allows. The Weaver sight, of course, is intended to supplant the metallic hunting sight. This it may satisfactorily do for local hunting or short trips, but on long trips requiring several weeks or months absence from home a

careful sportsman would want an auxiliary set of sights on the gun for emergencies. On the other hand, this Weaver sight does not require the removal of muzzle, tang or receiver sights, and the Weaver scope is easily removed to permit using any metallic sights which may be on the gun. This leaves only the low transverse base on the barrel. The chief objection I can foresee is the need for cutting the forestock for this base block which is clamped around the breech end of the barrel. Riflemen with fine custom-built stocks already on their guns may be loathe to mutilate them for such a purpose.

The appealing features of the new Weaver hunting scope sight are several. It is unusually low in cost. It is excellent in mechanical design. It is simple, strong and comparatively invulnerable. It is centrally placed and low in position, small in bulk and light in weight. There are also some drawbacks. Both sides of the forestock must be cut out for the barrel base. The spring and adjusting screw of this base project (like small ears on both sides) more objectionally than do conventional scope bases after the scope has been removed. There is no clear view of metallic sights when the scope is in place. The adjustments are not as convenient as in small-game target-type scopes. The optical qualities of the scope are not good enough for picking up partially hidden or obscure game under adverse light conditions. For all that it is a rugged practical hunting sight and at a remarkably low price.

The scope principle of aim which eliminates all work of the sighting eye but the simple job of focusing on the image of the target at the identical position and distance of the aiming post eliminates eye strain and places the rigid eyes of age on par with the flexible eyes of youth. Now that a practical hunting scope sight mounted on the gun and ready to use can be had for less than \$20, many old hunters whose aged eyes can no longer see metallic sights will obtain a new lease on life.

The Weaver mount is also practical with standard rifle scopes of other makes having internal elevation adjustment like the Zeiss, Hensoldt, Oige, Noske and Belding & Mull Hunter. On these scopes the Weaver mount costs about one-half as much as the complete "3-30" Weaver sight.

For the present the shooter must send his gun to W. R. Weaver, Waterworks Road, Newport, Ky., for factory attachment of this "3-30" scope sight. Scopes of other make should also be sent there for fitting of the Weaver mount blocks. All correspondence regarding special work, quotations, etc., about this new scope and mount should be mailed to the same address.

The annual meeting of the members of the National Rifle Association, for the purpose of electing directors and such other business as may properly come before the meeting, will be held at New York City, Saturday afternoon, January 13, at 2 p. m. The exact place of the holding of the meeting will be published in the December, 1933, "American Rifleman." All members have the privilege of the floor. Only Life Members may vote.

Metal-Checkering Files

By K. R. FOWLER

THE fellow who enjoys tinkering with guns learns very early in the game that his most useful tools are his files.

Now it is my opinion that one very useful file has been entirely overlooked by the majority of both amateur and professional gunsmiths, and this is the checkering file. How many times have you wanted to checker or cross-score a buttplate, the backstrap on a handgun, a hammer, ramp on a front sight, safety button or thumb-piece, etc.? It is all very well to talk about using a three-cornered file and spacing the cuts by eye, but in actual practice this is a slow, tedious job, and the results are usually nothing to be proud of. Yet there are files made just for this purpose, and

File Company, 410 Trumbull Street, Elizabeth, N. J.

I was first introduced to these files several years ago. They are intended primarily for corrugating the edges of barbers' shears, but the minute I saw them I had visions of what I could do with them on various gun fittings; so right there I became the owner of what I now consider one of the most useful types of files that I possess.

A word of caution: Don't confuse this file with another type of corrugating file, also used for barbers' shears, but which cuts a series of wavy U-shaped corrugations.

To use these files, clamp your work in



FIG. 1

their general appearance is as shown in Figure 1.

These files are made by first cutting a series of V-shaped grooves lengthwise of the file body, and then cutting small teeth into the tops of the resulting ridges, so that the teeth are as shown (enlarged) in Figure 2; each ridge forming virtually a separate small slitting file.

Checkering files are made in several sizes and in four different spacings, or cuts. Being Swiss files, they are designed according to the Swiss system of file cuts. Number 00 is the coarsest, and cuts 24 lines to the inch. No. 0 cuts 32 lines to the inch; No. 1, 42 lines, and No. 2, the finest, 56 lines to the inch.

My own preference as to size is the $\frac{1}{2}$ "-wide pillar file, which is about 9 inches long including the tang, and about $\frac{3}{16}$ inch thick.

Don't get the idea that these files may be purchased in every hardware store, for you will probably have to order them from one of the two companies that make them: the Grobet File Company, 3 Park Place, New York City, or the American Swiss

the vise, and after deciding whether you wish straight parallel scoring or diamond checkering, place the file across the work at the desired angle, and make one good, firm stroke. This will result in a series of equally-spaced V-shaped grooves the width of the file. Now move the file over the width of four or five grooves, and take another cut. Repeat this until you have covered the surface. If you wish diamond checkering, start and cut the cross lines to form the diamonds. After completing the cross lines, go back over the work and cut the lines as deep as the checkering file will cut. These cuts will then appear as in Figure 3. Now take a square or three-cornered file and go over the work, bringing the diamonds up to sharp points. My preference here is for a square file, as it takes less work to point up the diamonds, and I believe 90 degrees to be sufficiently sharp for checkering in metal.

Checkering files are not difficult to use; they are sharp and bite right into the work with practically no tendency to jump or "run out." The results are very neat and accurate, looking quite like machine work, and they seem to add just that proper touch to a finished part.

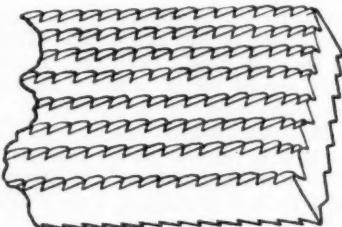


FIG. 2

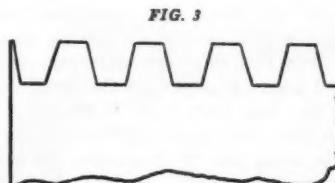


FIG. 3

"SPOILED" MEAT

WHILE hunting elk, moose, caribou and deer, one many times hears a fellow hunter or guide say, "This meat is spoiled all around where the bullet hit"; or, "Here's where the bullet hit. It's pulverized the foreshoulder. We might as well throw this quarter away." Every hunter has probably heard similar remarks. We have heard that this rifle or that cartridge is too powerful because it "spoiled" too much meat. At first I accepted these statements as correct, although it seemed too bad to see so much meat go to waste. Gradually I began to doubt the truth of such statements.

I finally asked myself the question, "What can a clean bullet going at high velocity possibly do to a game animal to spoil its meat?" The answer was, "Nothing." There are most certainly no germs riding as passengers on such a bullet. It is entirely true that where a high-velocity bullet hits, the bones may be splintered or even "pulverized," and the flesh torn in shreds. I have been using the .30-'06 cartridge with 180-gr. open-point bullet, and I think all who have used it will agree that the "damage" it does is terrific.

It is well known that the blood coagulates all around the shot where such a bullet hits, and that oftentimes such coagulated areas are found far removed from the point where the bullet enters. If a deer or other animal is allowed to hang for some time, it is true that the meat will first spoil in the coagulated areas mentioned above. However, if prompt attention is given to such portions of the meat, they can be saved. As soon as possible, cut out the so-called "damaged" portions and put them in a large pan full of cold water with a little salt or soda in it. With a sharp knife, cut into all places where blood has settled. Scrub out such places with a brush or scrape them out with a knife.

It is now ready to be made into mince meat. (It will also make wonderful stews.) The bullet has started the mincing process, so why not carry it through to a conclusion?—FRED H. HARRIS.

A USEFUL KINK

This kink might be of interest to some readers: By bending outward slightly the edges of a .30-'06 cartridge clip the clip can be used for .30-40 Krag shells to keep them from rattling in a Mills belt pocket. Of course one pocket should carry loose shells for quick reloading, the others being used for "storage" only.

DONALD E. ABBOTT.



The Finest .45-70 Ever Rebuilt

By H. S. CAMPBELL

THIS man Jenkins surely built a fire under me when he described and pictured what could be done with a .45-70 Springfield. Remember "The Finest .45-70 Springfield Ever Built," by Dr. Paul B. Jenkins, in the September 1928 RIFLEMAN? Ever since reading that article I have wanted a dolled-up .45-70, and Lt. E. H. Harrison added fuel to the fire with his story in the August 1931 issue.

Well, I finally have one, and the photograph shows what it looks like. The long wait was due to the fact that I didn't have the cash to spare for a new stock like the ones on the Jenkins and Harrison beauties.

Now, though I have wanted a well-fitting stock on one of my .45-70 Springfields for five years, I somehow never tumbled to the obvious solution of *rebuilding* the original stock, as was done in the case of one of my Krags. But a couple of months ago I woke up to this possibility, and I'll be shot if my doctored .45-70 isn't the prettiest rifle on my wall—and there are nine other mighty good pieces!

I did none of the work myself; merely knew what I wanted, and my gunsmith neighbor, Dale Potts, did the work.

The average person who looks at and handles the rifle never tumbles to the fact that it has a rebuilt stock. This fellow Potts is a wonder at putting on pistol grips, high combs, and cheekpieces, so that the whole stock seems to be all one piece. Chiefly a matter of matching wood and grain, I guess.

Here's what he did: He cut the barrel to 26 inches, made the fore-end cap from an old Krag part, shortened and rethreaded the cleaning rod, and ground off the bulge near the front end; fitted the rod through the fore-end cap and put a brass block down near the breech, tapped to take the rod. The fore-end was fined-up to taper more gracefully to the muzzle.

The ramp sight was made by Potts. The sight blade has a gold bead set just under the top edge, which is not really a bead, however, because it presents a perfectly flat surface to the eye, and, when blackened, forms a conventional target blade. The ramp is matted.

The rear sight is a Lyman 30½, just like the one on Doctor Jenkins' rifle, and

it seems almost to have been designed for the old gun.

The hammer was shaped up finer, and Potts cut a design in it—of the same S-pattern that the Doctor described. He did not remove quite so much metal, however.

The pistol grip cap and buttplate are of aluminum. I have a long neck, and to keep the tang sight from nudging my eyebrow, two $\frac{3}{4}$ " thicknesses of black hard rubber were set under the buttplate. The resulting appearance is pleasing rather than otherwise. The gun looks rich, without the flashiness that is sometimes present when dressing-up has been carried too far.

The buttstock was built out on the side opposite the cheekpiece, but it is surprising how little of the original wood had to be cut away in the fitting process; and the stock is apparently as strong as ever.

I couldn't work up any affection for the original trigger guard on this rifle, with the rest of the rifle looking so modern, so I robbed one of my rod-bayonet Springfields, which has the present-day type of guard. The sling swivel eye was cut off the guard, the rear tang bent to follow the curve of the pistol grip (it bends easily), and the picture shows the result.

I came in for a lot of kidding when the gang learned that Potts was fixing up an old buck-and-a-quarter gun for me, but when they saw the finished job, and the old "punkin-slinger" began to do her stuff at our 200-yard firing point, the boys all chorused, "How about fixing one up for me, Dale?"

Our gunsmith, Potts, is surely a great comfort to the gang. He does a beautiful job of stocking, in either a new stock or a built-up job. He made a Schuetzen stock and fore-end for one of my single-shot Winchesters that's a beauty.

To get back to the .45-70. A No. 3 loading tool keeps the ammunition cost within reason, and I am having more fun with this rifle than with any other gun I own. It entertains the boys, one and all; and every time it speaks, and each time the targets are brought back to the firing line, the bystanders are sufficiently impressed. And when it is

leaned against the rack with a dozen other target rifles, it is invariably the one that is singled out for inspection.

But this old relic has its big moment yet to come; for, crazy or not, I will be taking it with me to Idaho; and this rifle, with a .22 single-shot pistol, will be all the armament I will have. It should be no trick to get a nice buck with the .45-70—and I might get a goat!

Principal Contributors In This Issue

KENNETH FULLER LEE, of Augusta, Maine, needs no introduction to our readers. He is a well-known professional outdoorsman, and spends most of his time in the wilderness, with rod, gun, and camera. He knows his Outdoors, and writes with authority.

MIRTON L. TIBBALS, of Santa Barbara, California, writes: "I have made rifle and pistol shooting my hobby for the last ten years. Have been an annual member of the N. R. A. all this time until this year, when I awakened to the fact that \$25.00 in a lump was worth a great deal more to the Association than \$3.00 a year, so I took advantage of your installment plan and am now in for life."

"I have the regular run of ordinary shooting medals that most fellows have: The D. C. M.'s expert for the rifle and pistol, the N. R. A. annual club members' medal for the rifle, the N. R. A. expert pistol medal, and our own local Izaak Walton League pistol expert medal.

"At present I am embellished with the title of Pistol Range Officer for the local chapter Izaak Walton League, and that title is just another name for 'goat.' Am employed as deputy assessor for the County of Santa Barbara."

ALYN H. TEDMON, of Littleton, Colorado, not only lives in the West, but is a true Westerner. Regarding some of his experiences, he says: "Most of my work has been nothing more than any one else could have done, or probably is doing. Not being engineer-trained, I have not done the amount of real ballistic work that a real arms specialist should do. However, I have tried out a host of theories under actual conditions in the Badlands of Wyoming and the Rockies of Colorado.

"The first job I had upon leaving college was punching cows at \$25 per month. I went from this to running the old Crescent Cattle Co. as foreman at the magnificent sum of \$80 per month. Them was the rich days! Since then I have owned several outfits with my brother, alone with others.

"My main pleasure now, and for the past 10 or 12 years has been, my two boys. I like to monkey with boys as riflemen, and I am now working on a boy's book of the Rifle."

THOSE HORNET VELOCITIES

Editor, AMERICAN RIFLEMAN.

Dear Sir:

MR. J. Bushnell Smith is right regarding the Hornet velocities as given by him in the September AMERICAN RIFLEMAN. The figures I gave in the August issue were obtained from Mr. R. B. Sisk, and he had several reasons to believe that they were correct. We were both mistaken—no two ways about it. Mr. Sisk advised me as to this just as soon as he himself knew, but it was then too late to correct the figures in my article.

At the time I wrote that August article the standard Winchester velocity was 2,350, and I was informed on good authority that 10.8 grains was the standard powder charge. I also weighed the charges from several Winchester cartridges, and they ran just 10.8 grains. I got some of the first Remington cartridges, which were supposed to give 2,600 f.s., and they contained just 11 grains of what looked like du Pont No. 1204. I thought this was odd, and wrote Remington to see if they were using the new Hercules powder, but they stated that they were using du Pont No. 1204. From all this I believed that 11.6 grains of No. 1204 would give a bullet 10 grains lighter a velocity of 3,000 f.s.

If we want these high velocities, however, we will have to use Hercules No. 2400 powder instead of du Pont No. 1204. The Hercules Powder Co. obtained a large supply of Sisk bullets with which to make tests. I do not have the final results of these tests, but I can say that a charge of 12.3 grains of No. 2400 gives the 35-gr. bullet a velocity of 2,965 f.s. with around 40,000 pounds breech pressure. I personally consider a pressure of 40,000 pounds perfectly safe for a correctly-chambered Hornet rifle fitted with a correctly-made firing pin.

Now as regards accuracy. The figures I gave (1½" groups at 50 yards) were not by any means the best. They were the average of many groups. If any load would not average at least 1½" groups at 50 yards I did not have any use for it, and discarded it. My best loads would shoot better than 1" groups; in fact I have fired many that were within ½ inch, and a dime would cover the outside of all the holes. These groups were fired from a Robert's rest. My rifle, a Sedgley Springfield, has a very close chamber, and the headspace is very close, the bolt closing tight on a factory cartridge; and it might do better than the average .22 Hornet rifles selling for from \$30 up. I did not wish to discourage men owning these other rifles by giving the best groups made with a \$150 outfit.

I also believe that Mr. Smith's reduced, small-game load consisting of a full-jacketed Sisk bullet (pointed) at 2,200

f.s. would be a most excellent load of this kind. My experience has been the same as his—the best accuracy is always obtained with jacketed bullets at rather high velocities. I have been working up a small-game load for the .270 Winchester which bears out this same idea. This load makes ½" groups at 50 yards right along; the bullet is jacketed, and the velocity around 1,800 f.s. I will write more about this load later.

For those who are using the 40-gr. bullet in the Hornet I will add these velocity and pressure figures, furnished by du Pont.

40-gr. bullet, 11 gr. No. 1204, Inst. Vel. 2,442
f.s., pressure 40,200 lbs.
40-gr. bullet, 10.5 gr. No. 1204, Inst. Vel. 2,295
f.s., pressure 35,200 lbs.

BYRON E. COTTRELL.

A LETTER FROM MR. SISK

Editor, AMERICAN RIFLEMAN.

Dear Sir:

In order to remove any reflection that might be cast on the reputation of Byron E. Cottrell as a firearms authority, I offer the following explanation of the cause of the disagreement of Mr. Cottrell's figures as published in the August issue of THE RIFLEMAN with those of Mr. J. Bushnell Smith given in the following issue relative to the velocities obtained with Sisk Hornet bullets and 1204 powder:

The velocities quoted by Mr. Cottrell were taken from data that I had calculated and that were based upon some other loads employed at the time I was developing these bullets. I sent Mr. Cottrell this information, but I failed to correct it after I had received chronograph results. Thus the error is not Mr. Cottrell's.

R. B. SISK.

MORE ABOUT LANOLIN MIXTURE

Editor, AMERICAN RIFLEMAN.

Dear Sir:

There is no doubt that after reading Hervey Lovell's article on "The Preservation of Gun Bores" in the August issue of THE AMERICAN RIFLEMAN, at least two thousand shooters of the shotgun, rifle, and handgun family promptly hied themselves to the nearest drug store, called for a mixture of two ounces of lanolin and one ounce of vaseline, hurried home, and proceeded to daub and smear every shooting iron they possessed, murmuring "At last!"



And there is also no doubt that after reading Dr. Eugene F. Wahl's letter, "A Warning About Lanolin," in the September RIFLEMAN, at least nineteen hundred and ninety-nine of the aforesaid brothers are now scratching their heads and wondering if their lanolin mixture is made up with the anhydrous or the hydrous variety of lanolin, and if it will act upon their firearms as it did on Dr. Wahl's tin cans.

If the mixture is a pale yellow opaque salve, it is made with hydrous lanolin containing 25 to 30 per cent of water. If the grease is a translucent amber mixture resembling ordinary yellow vaseline, it is made with the anhydrous lanolin. The appearance and difference in color is marked, and the two mixtures can easily be distinguished. If a dab of the grease is put into the palm of the hand, a few drops of water added, and rubbed briskly with the finger, no change of color takes place with the hydrous mixture—it remains a pale yellow. If, upon rubbing, the translucent vaseline-appearing ointment turns to a pale yellow opaque salve, the lanolin is of the anhydrous variety.

As my fraternal brother, Dr. Wahl, stated, the average druggist carries only the hydrous lanolin, but he can easily obtain the Anhydrous Adeps Lanae.

Dr. Wahl is due the thanks of the shooting fraternity for calling attention to this important point.

GEORGE H. ZERBST, M. D.

Editor, AMERICAN RIFLEMAN.

Dear Sir:

Regarding that lanolin mixture, I have been making this for all the club members, and using it myself, for a long time. I never thought of anyone using anything but the Lanæ Anhydrous. Since Dr. Wahl has disclosed the secret about the Lanæ part of it, I will tell you another secret about the preparation. The petrolatum, or vaseline, must also be free from moisture. Unless you get a very good grade you are apt to have moisture, and sometimes the best of it has moisture. The way to determine whether the vaseline or petrolatum is dry or contains moisture is to put some of it in a teaspoon and melt it over a flame. If it crackles when it becomes warm it contains water; if it does not make any noise, or pop, it is all right to use. Some petrolatum cans rust below the line of the petrolatum just as does the wool fat.

The club members sure got in touch with me when they read that warning about lanolin, as they thought that I had not considered the moisture in the two preparations. As I am the only pharmacist in the club, they depend upon me for all their swabbing and cleaning solutions, and all other chemical matters.

ALBERT D. COHICK, Ph. G.

A Two-Piece Shell-Resizing Die

By W. F. VICKERY

To make a two-piece shell-resizing die, chuck in the lathe a piece of 1" round drill rod that is about $\frac{1}{4}$ " longer than the distance from the mouth of the shell to where the sloping shoulder joins the body. Face this piece of steel square, and recess the end to a depth of about $\frac{1}{32}$ ", leaving the outside edge about $\frac{1}{16}$ " thick; then drill clear through in the center, using a drill a few thousandths of an inch smaller than the outside diameter of the case neck after it has been resized for the bullet. With either a solid or an expansion reamer, ream this drilled hole to the proper size, that is, about .002" smaller than the outside diameter of the resized case neck.

Now measure the angle of the shoulder of the case, and set the compound rest of the lathe to this angle. Bore the shoulder slope in your piece of steel, being careful to stop when the diameter of the large end of the slope is correct for the cartridge case you are going to resize. Remove the piece from the chuck, and, turning it end for end, replace it and face the other end off square.

Take another piece of 1" round drill rod, a little longer than the body of your cartridge case from the shoulder to the head, and, placing this in the lathe chuck, face it off square and turn it down on the outside, for a distance of $\frac{1}{16}$ inch, to the proper diameter to fit the recess cut in the first piece; and be sure that it fits in this recess without any looseness. Now drill through this body piece lengthwise a hole of a smaller diameter than the cartridge case at the shoulder; then set the compound rest to bore this hole to the same taper as the body of the case. Remember when setting the compound rest that you are boring from the shoulder, or smaller end of the die, so set the rest accordingly. Bore the hole with light cuts and a fine feed, so as to have as smooth a finish as possible. Watch your measurements, and when the hole is .002" smaller at the small end than the shoulder of a new cartridge case, stop the boring. Remove the piece from the chuck and turn it end for end. With fine emery cloth polish out the tool marks; then face the outer end square, making the piece the exact length of your cartridge case body from shoulder to head.

Fit the two halves of the die together, and drill and tap two holes through the bottom of the short or neck part, into the body part, and fit two small countersunk or fillister-head screws to hold the two parts together. Number 5 or 6 machine screws are large enough, as there is not much tendency for the two halves to pull apart. Polish the neck and shoulder part of the die with emery cloth just as you did

the body part; and after trying a case to see that the die is correct, heat the latter to a cherry red, each piece separately, and plunge endwise into cold water, at the same time moving rapidly in circles. When cool, polish again with emery cloth to remove the slight scale formed, and your die is finished.

CONCERNING THE DIP-MEASURING OF POWDERS

Editor, AMERICAN RIFLEMAN.

Dear Sir:

In response to the request of Mr. Otto A. Wagner in the September AMERICAN RIFLEMAN for a weight test of his method of dip-measuring powder, I have made such a test using a dipper made from a .45-caliber Autorim case, and pouring the powder into a measure made from a .38 Special case cut off to $\frac{3}{4}$ inch. Each charge was weighed on scales accurate to 1/10 grain. The results were as follows:

Pistol Powder No. 5—10 charges
First charge, 8.6 grs.; heaviest charge, 8.6 grs.; lightest charge, 8.3 grs. Variation, .3 grs.
du Pont S. R. Powder No. 80—10 charges
First charge, 8.4 grs.; heaviest charge, 8.4 grs.; lightest charge, 8.2 grs. Variation, .2 grs.
du Pont I. M. R. No. 18
First charge, 13.8 grs.; heaviest charge, 13.9 grs.; lightest charge, 13.7 grs. Variation, .2 grs.
du Pont S. R. Powder No. 1
First charge, 7.1 grs.; heaviest charge, 7.2 grs.; lightest charge, 7.1 grs. Variation, .1 gr.

MARION W. YALE.

A GOOD VERMIN LOAD

Editor, AMERICAN RIFLEMAN.

Dear Sir:

I was much interested in reading in the June issue of THE RIFLEMAN Dr. Kerr's article, "Which Gun for Vermin?"

I found some information there which I expect to try in the Krag. I was also interested in the .30-'06 load of 50 grains of Government Pyro D. G. powder behind the 80-gr. .32-20 bullet, and the statement that with that load Dr. Kerr gets "about one flier in every ten shots." I had also tried this same load about a year ago, and with the same results, but by reducing the powder charge just 2 grains I have eliminated all fliers and have the finest jackrabbit load that I know of for this western country. Since the coyotes are almost exterminated, the jackrabbits have become a great pest here, and we shoot jackrabbits the same as our eastern friends shoot chucks. I would suggest that Dr. Kerr—and anyone else who wants a good vermin load in the .30-'06—use 48 grains of Pyro D. G. powder behind the 80-grain hollowpoint .32-20 bullet.

SIDNEY W. COOPER.

The Modern Shotgun, Vol. III

By Maj. Gerald Burrard, D. S. O., R. F. A. (retired). Charles Scribner's Sons, New York, \$5.

THIS is the third volume of the set of three, the first two volumes of which were reviewed in THE AMERICAN RIFLEMAN something more than a year ago. The first volume discussed the gun; the second related to the cartridge; and this third book takes up the gun and cartridge in their relation to each other.

This last volume, of almost 500 pages, deals with its subject very comprehensively and completely, and covers many points which the shotgun user ought to know, but on which most of us are probably only poorly informed. In its 20 chapters some of the subjects covered are: Boring and pattern; factors affecting pattern; shot-stringing and its effect; loads; the effect of loads on leads (which the author calls "forward allowances"); comparative merits of different bores; the fitting of guns; cost of guns; cleaning and care; proving of guns; bursts; causes of bursts; odds and ends; and thoughts on shooting. There is an appendix showing typical patterns. The book is excellently illustrated, and the type and general format all that could be desired. The assembling and compilation of the subject matter must have involved a large amount of time and effort.

The subject is presented attractively, though the reviewer is tempted to wonder if the same ideas could not as well have been carried across in fewer words—for the three volumes taken together aggregate some 1,500 pages. The author evidently wishes to make sure that his points are understood, even at the expense of occasional repetition. One criticism that American sportsmen may justly make of this volume—as of the two preceding ones—is that nowhere in a total of 1,500 pages is mention made of pump or automatic shot guns, which are unquestionably the most popular arm of field shooters on this side of the water. This, too, though he discusses single-barrel guns from 41 caliber up to punt guns of a bore of 2 inches and throwing as much as two pounds of shot—which latter, one may infer, has not yet been outlawed by British sportsmanship.

Major Burrard suggests, by implication, that one should use only a double barrel, and that of the highest grade and expensive make. Yet there are plenty of guns on the American market that will do thoroughly satisfactory work in the hands of a fair shot; for after all, it is the man behind the gun who makes the hits. The author stands with the great majority of shooters in believing that the 12 gauge is the best all-around gun, but he does not believe in "magnums," and says that a

larger bore will carry the load better. As to the so-called "high-velocity" loads, he considers these largely a delusion and a snare, thinks that many of them are misbranded, and that with even the best of them the actual advantages are negligible.

The three volumes supplement each other and carry a continuing picture, as the author doubtless intended. One must therefore advise the purchase of all three volumes if any; and in these days a total of \$15 is important money. But gun clubs—and prosperous individual shooters, if there still be any such—would find the series a good investment.—EDWARD L. MUNSON.

"MOST SHOT AT—LEAST HIT"

(Continued from page 6)

predatory hawks, owls, crows, woodchucks, bobcats, coyotes, and similar vermin which really need killing.

Unfortunately, there is a tendency to group animals and birds in one's mind, instead of regarding them in their true light, as individuals. To the average man, a deer is simply a deer; a bear is a bear, and a loon—just another bird, and something to shoot at. This habit of grouping the wild things results in a lot of thoughtless shooting at wholly innocent and in many cases valuable species—a callous attitude which should be corrected in every way possible for the benefit of everyone.

Nature study will help, and work with the camera does still more. Once you get really close to any wild thing in its natural surroundings; once you are given the privilege of watching it at its intimate doings, any of nature's wild children become so fascinating that the desire to kill them vanishes immediately. In my present collection there are literally dozens of highly efficient firearms—it is doubtful if you can find, anywhere in this country of ours, a more confirmed guncrank than Kenneth Fuller Lee. The odor of Hoppe's Number 9 fills my studio at all times, and loading tools clutter up my writing desk. Arms catalogues fill my book shelves, and cleaning rods and scope sights and targets of all varieties are right at hand all the time—I have even gone so far as to invent and patent a couple of original ones. The minute a new gun appears on the market it finds its way, somehow, into my gunrack, depression or no depression; and until I have thoroughly tried it out, everything else goes by the board. Yes, I like to shoot; but it has been several years since my sights have been lined on any living thing which could not justly be ranked as either game or true vermin.

There is little satisfaction in shooting something just to see which way it will fall, and the more expert a rifleman becomes, the less likely he is to indulge himself in needless killing. Some of our best

marksmen get to the stage where they won't even shoot at a woodchuck.

L. W. ("Les") Somers, of Bangor, for example—a friend of mine who has more cups and medals for rifle and pistol shooting than anyone else in Maine, where riflemen are as common as Ford cars—stopped shooting at the humble chuck years ago, with good reason. He has a splendid collection of super-accurate rifles, loads all of his own ammunition except the rimfire .22's, and can do marvelous things to a standard hundred-yard target. I have several groups made by him at this range with the 10 shots well inside of an inch circle, a thing which cannot be accomplished except by supreme marksmanship, supreme barrel accuracy, painstaking hand-loading, and ideal conditions. It would be nothing short of murder for Les to line his scope on a mark as large as a woodchuck or a loon, so he just doesn't do it. When he goes upriver on his fall safari after deer, Les leaves his beautiful Griffin & Howe, Neidner, and match-barreled Springfield sporters standing disconsolately in their highly-polished cases, and takes with him an old Winchester .45-90 lever-gun with plain iron sights. Thus he gives the game an even break, which after all is being a sportsman in every sense of the word. And he gets his deer!

So let's give the loons a break. They are harmless, they enjoy living as much as you and I, and there is no scarcity of other and much more suitable targets at which to throw our lead.

DOG EAT DOG

(Continued from page 8)

After a wait that seemed hours but was really not more than about twenty minutes, the officer began to have misgivings. Very possibly that sniper had other nests thereabouts, and might not use this one at all that day. All sorts of things might have happened to keep him away. It would be tough if, after all this elaborate preparation, the whole performance should prove a washout. But the gods of war were smiling upon that Canadian officer this day, and even sooner than might have been expected the flash came winking out of that loophole, the crack and spit of the bullet blending with a very realistic and convincing yell from one of the men in the trench. With cool and breathless precision the lieutenant tightened his grip, checked up on his aim, and squeezed the trigger, all within the space of three or four seconds. Quickly working the bolt, he put in another shot—just for luck, and then rolled back into the nest he had prepared in the lee of the wall. For good or ill, the job was finished, though the actual result would never be known to him except as it might be indicated by the

reaction of the enemy. If his shot had sped true and had finished off the German sniper, then it was on the cards that there would be an artillery and trench-mortar demonstration in the way of retaliation. Meanwhile, all he could do was to wait for the cover of darkness to get back inside of his own lines. It would probably be quite a while—possibly that night—before anyone discovered the sniper if he really were killed. Those fellows usually worked alone, and he might not be missed during the day.

The hours dragged slowly. The lieutenant alternately dozed and meditated upon the state of war in general, and this war in particular. From an inside pocket he extracted a pencil and pad of paper, and proceeded to write a letter to the folks back home. As the seemingly interminable day drew to a close, he gathered up his belongings and was about to venture out, when with a whizzing crash a 5.9 shell landed and burst within fifty feet of him. Having ducked at the sound of the approaching missile, he escaped the sheet of steel shards and bits of stone which swept across his nest. Then came another and another, each one closer to the parapet; then whole salvos of them. Trench mortars and rifle grenades joined in, and for ten or fifteen minutes that bit of trench was a veritable inferno. But the lieutenant was not unduly worried. This eventuality had been anticipated, and the Major had no doubt withdrawn the men from the point of attack, to return after the storm had subsided. Old hands at the business, those soldiers were quite familiar with Fritz's retaliations.

When he was satisfied that it was all over, the lieutenant quickly made his way to and over the parapet, where the first person he met was the Major, his Company Commander.

"Now see what you've done. You an' your damn sniping. Just look at that parapet! A week's work all shot to hell." But back of it all was a gleam of kindly appreciation in the keen grey eyes, and, with a friendly pat on the other's shoulder, the old man murmured, "Well done, son; well done."

.25-20 SUPER-SPEED

(Continued from page 12)

stretch of the imagination is it a big-game rifle, and I do not wish to be accused of recommending it as such. But for woodchucks, wolverines, eagles, foxes, prairie dogs, crows, stray cats and poodles, magpies, and coyotes up to, let's say, 125 yards, it is hard to imagine a finer rifle. It has just enough more power than the wonderful little .22 Hornet to become popular with riflemen of the West, where chucks grow really tough. And don't for-

get that these powerful loads are safe only in such rifles as the heavy Winchester, Stevens 44½, Remington Hepburn, Sharps Hammerless, etc., when equipped with properly designed firing pins.

For the benefit of you fellows who own Ballards, Remingtons, Stevens rifles of Model 44 style action, etc., I will say that I feel quite safe in suggesting loads of 12.5 or 13 grains of No. 1204 powder and the 60-gr. Hi-Speed bullet for any of these better-grade black-powder rifles. Such loads give around 2,000 f.s. velocity, and will make of your old gun a most delightful small-game and pest rifle. In fact for small game this load is superior to the 16-gr. load I have been talking about. These very fast loads have their drawbacks. Rabbits hit fair with these 60-gr. bullets at 2,500 f.s. simply vanish in fuzzy air. Less speed makes a far nicer small-game load, though for strictly pest shooting the flat trajectory of the Hi-Speed is nice to have.

Just a word as to the horrors of jacketed bullets in soft steel barrels, because all your old rifles, with possibly a few exceptions, are equipped with such barrels. Except for the extra wear and the action of the hot powder gases, I can see no bad effects upon these old barrels. The barrel of my Stevens Ideal 044½, of regular soft steel as used by the Stevens people before the War, is as bright and sharp today, after all kinds of loads and bullets, as it ever was. This bunk of the jacketed bullet "rolling up the lands in gobs," is all hooey. Go ahead and use the jacketed bullets. The only difference will be that your soft barrel will lose its gilt-edge accuracy sooner than if it had been made of hard steel.

Whether or not this .25-20 Super-Speed cartridge will ever see daylight on a commercial basis, I cannot say. It all depends upon the demand. Personally, I feel that if we could have a commercial .25-20 Single Shot cartridge loaded with the 60-gr. bullet, that would be safe in all rifles of this caliber and would give us a velocity of say 2,000 or 2,200 f.s., we should be happy. It is too much to expect a really high-speed load to appear, because of the number of rifles still in use in which such a load would not be safe; but if we can create the demand for such a load as I suggest, perhaps we will get it. In the meantime, if you own a good .25-20 Single Shot rifle, get busy and put some modern goat glands into it.

BATTERED-UP GUNS

(Continued from page 10)

turbed over the way the pieces were breaking up under the hand loads.

The climax was capped early in 1932, when, on the Izaak Walton Sports Field, a piece blew up. One shot had been fired

and had registered on the target. The second shot violently ejected the magazine downward, with the remaining three cartridges in it; split off half of the left-hand grip; blackened the fingers of the firer; cracked and swelled the slide slightly outward at the junction of the side wall with the recoil shoulder, just at the extractor hole, and bent down, about $\frac{1}{8}$ of an inch, that portion of the receiver that houses the recoil spring.

Firing was suspended and a search made for the cases, which when found showed that one case had let go on the under side, where the brass is unsupported. The escaping gas had torn away this portion of the shell and driven it downward into the cartridge underneath; had ripped through the shell of this cartridge close up to the bullet, and had badly lacerated this bullet, torn it out of the case, and scattered the powder heaven knows where. The two other cartridges had been disengaged from the magazine, and were found in the grass. When recovered they were intact, but the bullets had been jammed back on the powder, as shown in the picture. The magazine was not injured. This last shot did not register on the target. The report and recoil were not greater than normal. Unfortunately, we have no record of the number of times this case had been reloaded, but estimate it at eight. It was an F.A. 27 Shell. Since this accident we have been informed that 1927 and 1928 F.A. brass was notoriously brittle, but we have not verified that statement. The incident was very disturbing, and all of our group are now reloading for revolvers.

Our powder charges had been measured and not weighed, but a measure had been used that positively would not slip. A definite routine and safety rules had been taught all recruits at "Tibbals' Arsenal" where this case was loaded, such as never to charge a case unless it stood mouth down; the necessity of keeping the loaded and unloaded cases on different sides of the powder measure, and the importance of visual inspection of the charged cases before seating the bullets. Overall length of cartridges was maintained the same as that of the F.A. loads, and the loads were not crimped, but were neck-sized tight

enough to hold the bullets. Neither the report nor the recoil at the time of the accident were excessive, and we feel positive that the case could not have contained more than 4.5 grains of du Pont No. 5, and that there was no obstruction in the bore, since the shot had already reached the target.

It is not intended to criticise the .45 Automatic; it is merely the intention to recount our experiences as they occurred in the hope that brother shooters may profit thereby. We made our mistake in assuming that automatic brass would fail first at the neck, and that it was therefore safe to reload until it did fail. We have learned that automatic brass will sometimes fail at the base before any indication of failure at the neck is apparent. If a .45 shell is cut in two lengthwise down the middle, and one half of the shell seated in the chamber with the plane of the cut vertical, the thickness of the brass above the ramp will be apparent; also the degree to which the brass is unsupported at this point.

Our experience, therefore, indicates that anyone reloading for the .45 Automatic should use a chamfering tool with a depth gauge permanently set so that the cases cannot be shortened no matter how vigorously they may be chamfered, or how many times it may intentionally or accidentally be repeated. It should be borne in mind, moreover, that the knife edge of a chamfered case may crumble in time under the blows of the slide and firing pin, resulting in a short case, also, primers should be seated flush, but no deeper. Cases should be periodically checked for length, and the short ones thrown out regardless of their fitness otherwise. Of course the rimless Automatic shell should not be crimped. Furthermore, there should be employed some positive system of recording the number of times a case is reloaded, which can perhaps best be done by the use of a "nicker," which is a primer-seating stem that puts a small nick on the slightly beveled edge of the case head each time the case is primed. Cases should not be fired many times.

The story is told of a certain old maid whose reputation had suffered because of certain alleged indiscretions and fast conduct. Among her other delinquencies was a failure to regularly attend church. One Sunday when she did attend, the minister, on shaking hands at the door after the service, felt called upon to remind her of the time when, according to the Good Book, there would be "wailing and gnashing of teeth." The lady, nothing daunted, made answer: "Let them as has 'em, gnash 'em. As for me, I hain't." A similar attitude towards the Automatics with reloads is now held by most of our group: "Let them as shoots 'em, fix 'em. As for us, we don't."





CONTESTANTS IN THE FIRST ANNUAL MARYLAND STATE POLICE SHOOT

Maryland State Police Hold First Annual Police Matches

THE first Annual Maryland State Police Pistol Matches were held at Camp Albert C. Ritchie, Cascade, Md., on September 13 and 14. The program consisted of the Maryland State Individual Championship Match, which was open only to members of the Maryland State Police force, and then the Individual Police Pistol Match, which was open to any member of any organized police department from any city, town, county or state, concluding with the Police Pistol Team Match open to teams of 5 members. These matches were fired under conditions which were not at all favorable for good shooting, there being showers during the individual matches on the first day and heavy fog during the team match on the final day.

However, in the Individual Open Police Match there were 51 entries, while in the team match there were 8 police teams representing 5 different state police organizations as well as 3 city police teams including the District of Columbia.

In the Maryland State Individual Championship Match Cpl. A. W. Plummer won the match with a score of 292 with Officer R. C. Lynch in second place with 288. The course of fire in this match was 25 yards slow fire, 25 yards timed fire, and 15 yards rapid fire, all firing being done on the Army "L" target. Scores follow:

Name	25 Yds.		25 Yds.		15 Yds.		Total
	Slow	Timed	Slow	Rapid	Timed		
1. A. W. Plummer	99	95	98	292			
2. R. C. Lynch	99	93	96	288			
3. G. F. Politz	94	92	98	284			
4. W. R. Sullens	98	91	94	283			
5. G. M. Hunt	96	87	96	279			
6. J. R. Buckworth	91	89	97	277			
7. A. M. Spioch	92	80	92	264			
8. J. C. Hopkins	92	86	84	262			
9. H. F. Schultheis	94	93	74	261			
10. B. C. Mason	90	73	96	259			

The 50-yard slow-fire stage was shot in the Open Individual Police Pistol Match with Cpl. J. O. Cross, of the Pennsylvania Highway Patrol, scoring 293 for first place over his team mate, Patrolman T. E. Jones, who finished second with a score of 290. Sgt. T. R. Maxwell, of the Baltimore City Police, took third place with a score of 288, outranking Sgt. G. L. Ware, of the same organization, in the rapid-fire stage, having 99 to Ware's 98. Scores of the high 10 in this match follow:

Name	50 Yds.		25 Yds.		15 Yds.		Total
	Slow	Timed	Slow	Rapid	Timed		
1. J. O. Cross, Pa. Highway Patrol	94	99	100	293			
2. T. E. Jones, Pa. Highway Patrol	92	98	100	290			
3. T. R. Maxwell, Baltimore	89	100	99	288			
4. G. L. Ware, Baltimore	94	96	98	288			
5. J. A. Dickerson, Baltimore	89	99	99	287			
6. T. S. Dunn, Baltimore	91	97	99	287			
7. E. L. Warden, Washington, D. C.	94	95	98	287			
8. I. L. Rothermel, Pa. Highway Patrol	93	97	97	287			
9. C. E. Hall, W. Va. State Police	93	97	97	287			
10. W. N. Beckett, W. Va. State Police	90	97	99	286			

In the team match the New Jersey State Police took first place with 1,475, Trooper J. R. Miller being the high man of the team with a score of 298, outranking First Sergeant Salz, who scored 298, but who had a lower timed-fire score.

The Washington, D. C., Police just beat out the West Virginia State Police for second place with 1,454 to 1,453, with Baltimore taking clear title to fourth place while the Maryland State Police tied with the Pennsylvania State Highway Patrol, outranking them in the rapid-fire stage, so were awarded fifth place. Scores of the team match follow:

New Jersey State Police				
Name	25 Yds. Slow	25 Yds. Timed	25 Yds. Rapid	Total
Sgt. L. C. Salz	100	98	100	298
J. R. Miller	99	99	100	298
F. Jury	98	95	95	288
B. Dean	99	99	98	296
J. Orzechowski	97	98	100	295
Total				1,475

Washington, D. C., Police				
Name	25 Yds. Slow	25 Yds. Timed	25 Yds. Rapid	Total
K. G. McCormick	95	98	96	289
B. F. Bean	100	94	97	291
G. M. Stewart	97	94	97	288
E. L. Warden	97	97	96	290
E. C. Moore	99	97	100	296
Total				1,454

West Virginia State Police				
Name	25 Yds. Slow	25 Yds. Timed	25 Yds. Rapid	Total
E. E. Stout	98	97	99	294
W. M. Beckett	100	97	100	297
P. F. Thomas	99	94	79	272
E. Clark	100	95	99	294
Grit Hall	100	99	97	296
Total				1,453

Baltimore Police				
Name	25 Yds. Slow	25 Yds. Timed	25 Yds. Rapid	Total
Baltimore Police	493	476	471	1,440
Maryland State Police	485	465	488	1,438
Pennsylvania State Highway Patrol	492	476	470	1,438
Delaware State Police	477	456	468	1,401
Cumberland, Md., Police	454	356	385	1,195

Lt. R. M. Ridgely, of the Maryland State Police, was the range officer, with Albert Foster, Jr., Colt Fire Arms representative, and Larry Gau, scoring the targets and E. F. Mitchell, of the Police Division of the N. R. A., acting as statistician.

(Continued on page 32)

Second Annual North Atlantic States Police Shoot

WITH 10 police teams competing, the New York City Police successfully defended their North Atlantic States Championship at the matches held in Farmington, Conn., on October 8. The North Atlantic States Police Team and Individual Championships were held in conjunction with the Second Annual Courant Trophy Match on the Hartford Gun Club grounds. The New York outfit nosed out the Delaware and Hudson team by the slender margin of 4 points to take the championship for the second successive year. The New York City Police fired 1,379 while the Delaware and Hudson team had 1,375. The Massachusetts State Police took third place with 1,331, defeating Boston's score of 1,323 by 8 points. The New York State Troopers were in fifth place with a score of 1,293 and Hartford Police team No. 1, sixth, with 1,292.

Novice team honors went to the Springfield, Mass., Team No. 1, whose score was 839, Providence, R. I., was second with a score of 829 and the Hartford Police Novice Team, third, with 809. Not any of the teams participating in this match had previously taken part in match competition.

James Overbaugh, of the Delaware and Hudson team, took the North Atlantic States Police Individual Championship with a score of 277. Herbert Koehler, of the New York City Police, was second with 274, and Leo Gratzofsky, of Wilkes-Barre, Pa., a Delaware and Hudson shooter, the third place medal with 273. E. L. Dion, of Hartford, was the high scorer for the local police with 257. Sgt. Tom Rice was the second local man with 254 and Capt. E. J. Langrish shot 253.

The scores of the other leading 10 police shooters were A. M. Stanwix, New York State Police, 269; J. E. Hughes, Massachusetts State Police, 268; Adolph Schuber, New York City Police, 268; A. V. Sackett, New York City Police, 268; D. M. Chamberlain, New York State Police, 267; Theodore Johnson, Massachusetts State Police, 266; and B. R. Masko, Delaware and Hudson Railroad Police, 266.

Col. R. D. Jones, of Springfield, representing the United States Revolver Association, was present, as was Capt. Louis Lutz, of the Boston Police and president of the New England Police Revolver League, and still another, Mr. H. Robinson, of the Mosler Safe Company of Boston, who is vice-president of the New England Police Revolver League and one who has done a tremendous amount of work to stimulate police departments to

train their men in the efficient use of small arms. E. F. Mitchell, of Washington, D. C., represented the National Rifle Association.

As last year, J. P. Leonard, of Avon, president of the Hartford Revolver and Rifle Club, was executive officer of the meet, and J. Henry Fitzgerald, of the Colt Fire Arms Company, was chief range officer. Capt. Edward J. Langrish took charge of the police teams entered.

Scores for the matches follow; only the high 10 competitors are shown for the Police Individual Match:

POLICE INDIVIDUAL

(42 Entries)

	Slow	Timed	Rapid	Total	Medal
1. J. H. Overbaugh, D. & H. R. R. Police	88	99	90	277	Gold
2. H. Koehler, N. Y. City Police	87	93	94	274	Silver
3. Leo Gratzofsky, D. & H. R. R. Police	90	96	87	273	Bronze
4. A. M. Stanwix, N. Y. State Troopers	87	94	88	269	Bronze
5. J. E. Hughes, Mass. State Police	86	95	87	268	Bronze
6. Adolph Schuber, N. Y. City Police	88	94	86	268	Bronze
7. A. V. Sackett, N. Y. City Police	87	97	85	268	Bronze
8. D. H. Chamberlain, N. Y. State Troopers	88	90	89	267	Bronze
9. Theodore Johnson, Mass. State Police	82	91	93	266	Bronze
10. R. B. Masko, D. & H. R. R. Police	86	94	86	266	Bronze

POLICE NOVICE TEAM MATCH

(6 Entries)

Springfield Police Team No. 1

	Slow	Timed	Total
W. F. O'Connor	88	66	154
R. T. Desmond	87	81	168
T. E. Klase	92	85	177
J. Collins	90	78	168
H. B. Foley	84	88	172
Total			839

Providence Police

T. E. Shea	88	90	178
K. J. Durrell	93	85	178
C. L. Nadean	81	83	164
W. J. Hennigan	91	41	132
G. F. Lefebre	91	86	177
Total			829

Hartford Police

S. Burgen	78	68	146
T. O'Brien	84	86	170
G. Dworak	91	82	173
M. Feinberg	90	70	160
N. Lewis	81	79	160
Total			809

Springfield No. 2

J. F. Moriarity	75	87	162
J. E. Gaudreau	83	81	164
A. F. Depay	90	70	160
A. L. Tendre	79	81	160
Shattrik	83	78	161
Total			807

Boston Police

A. V. Fraher	88	69	151
J. B. Roache	85	83	168
O. L. Ely	85	79	164
D. W. Donahue	79	75	154
F. J. Hailey	88	62	150
Total			793

Fitchburg Police				
D. T. McKenna	84	80	164	
F. E. Shea	84	69	153	
E. H. Chainey	73	50	123	
E. H. Grant	78	73	151	
C. F. Taylor	85	79	164	
Total			755	

POLICE TEAM MATCH (10 Entries)

New York City Police

	Slow	Timed	Rapid	Total
R. W. Schmidt	95	90	86	271
J. Wendel	97	96	74	267
H. Koehler	97	96	89	282
A. V. Sackett	97	93	94	284
A. P. Schuber	97	98	80	275
Total				1,379

Delaware and Hudson Railroad Police				
B. R. Masko	97	86	89	272
Leo Gratzofsky	96	91	91	278
H. J. Russ	98	92	83	273
L. B. Pennington	91	93	85	269
James Overbaugh	97	97	89	283
Total				1,375

Massachusetts State Police

	Slow	Timed	Total
N. Sidney	94	91	273
Theodore Johnson	93	90	273
Joseph Crescio	88	87	262
James Hughes	96	89	269
Louis Bond	89	84	251
Total			1,331

Lorton Penal Institution to Install Range

THE District of Columbia Penal Institution, situated at Lorton, Virginia, having sent seven of their guards to Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, last August, to attend the Eastern Regional Police School and Matches conducted there, has become interested in promoting marksmanship activities among the guards. The authorities at Lorton, as a result of having become acquainted with the advantages of adequate facilities for marksmanship training, are going ahead with plans for the construction of a new safe and modern pistol range.

The range will include thirty firing points with pits for the up-and-down type of target staggered at 15, 25 and 50 yards, there being ten targets at each range with a space of about 10 feet between each range.

In addition to the revolver range the authorities are also considering a rifle range and space is being set aside for a 200-yard rifle range and later on it is hoped that a running-man target will be included in this set-up.

In addition it is also contemplated to set up at unknown angles and distances ranging from 15 to 50 yards, the field firing or bobbing target similar to those used in the National Police School at Camp Perry.

When the range is ready for use, invitations are to be sent out to all nearby city and state police teams for an opening match, this to be fired on the range over the regulations N. R. A. Police course.

N. R. A. Championship Shoots

Sea Girt Matches

THREE of the N. R. A. championship matches were included in the Interstate Rifle Tournament held by the New Jersey State Rifle Association at Sea Girt on September 2, 4 and 5. They were the President's Match, which drew 56 entries; the Wimbledon Cup Match, 37 entries, and the Leech Cup Match, 28 entries.

The President's Match was fired the second day of the meet under most unfavorable conditions, a light rain during the 200-yard firing, a heavy rain at 600 yards and a gusty wind and haze at 1,000 yards. Marine marksmen took the three high places. They were Sgt. O. A. Guillet, first; Cpl. J. Ballough, second; and Lt. George O. Van Orden, third. Capt. John V. V. Schoonmaker, N. J. N. G., was high National Guardsman; Herman Stoolbrink, Brooklyn Rifle Club, high civilian; Pvt. R. D. Chaney, U. S. M. C., high regular service man outside the regular medal class, and Paul R. Abbey, Clymer, Pa., high tyro.

The Wimbledon Cup Match was originally scheduled for the opening day but had to be postponed until the second day because of an unusually large number of entries in the New Jersey National Guard Matches, which overcrowded the range, and inability to obtain necessary range help. Then again on the second day it had to be postponed until the last day because of a heavy rainfall which compelled cessation of firing for three hours during the other matches carded for that day. Pvt. S. J. Bartoletti and Cpl. A. R. Coffey, both of the Marines, placed first and second, respectively, and Henry Muntener, a civilian, using scope sight, was third.

The Leech Cup Match, fired the final day, with clear weather and a light, 6 o'clock wind blowing, was won by Cpl. R. B. Mowell, U. S. M. C., Cpl. John S. Edwards, N. J. N. G., was second, and Pvt. Samuel J. Bartoletti, U. S. M. C., was third.

Indiana Matches

The annual matches of the Indiana National Guard and the Indiana State Rifle Association, which included five of the N. R. A. championship rifle events, were held at Frankfort, Ind., on September 16 and 17, drawing as high as 102 entries in one match. The three high in the various matches were:

Navy Cup Match (86 entries): Capt. Milo D. Snyder, Co. L, 152d Inf., 91; James W. Hart, Jr., civilian, 90; Earl Jessup, civilian, Greenfield A. L. Rifle Club, 90.

Camp Perry Instructors' Trophy Match (78 entries): James W. Hurt, Jr., civilian, Terre Haute, 47-48; Maj. J. K. Boles, 3d F. A., U. S. A., 47-46; Capt. John F. Houck, Co. K, 152d Inf., 46-49.

Scott Trophy Match (81 entries): Pvt. John Lockhart, Co. G, 152d Inf., 48-42; First Lt. John B. Hupp, Co. G, 152d Inf., 48-41; Paul Hawkins, civilian, Greenfield A. L. Rifle Club, 47-43.

Most Cup and Second Regiment Trophy Match (99 entries): Othel E. Crockett, civilian, 95; Second Lt. William M. Westfall, Co. K, 152d Inf., 95; James W. Hurt, Jr., civilian, 95.

Civilian Club and Company Team Match (18 entries): Company K, 152d Inf., 604; Greenfield American Legion Rifle Club, 599; Hoosier Rifle Club No. 1 Team, 586.

Regimental Team Match (3 entries): 152d Infantry, 1,176; 151st Infantry, 1,130; 113th Engineers, 1,077.

Governor's Match for State Championship (102 entries): James W. Hurt, Jr., civilian, Terre Haute, 278; Maj. J. K. Boles, 3d F. A., U. S. A., 272; Capt. John F. Houck, Co. K, 152d Inf., 270.

Tyro Match (54 entries): Sgt. George E. Child, Co. C, 113th Engrs., 267; Paul Hawkins, civilian, Greenfield A. L. Rifle Club, 264; Pvt. John Lockhart, Co. G, 152d Inf., 193.

25-Yard Slow-Fire Service Pistol Match (31 entries): Sam L. Bowlin, civilian, Fort Wayne R. and P. Club, 195; Capt. Homer A. Olenauf, Ord. Res., Ind., 195; Capt. Milo D. Snyder, Co. L, 152d Inf., 193.

25-Yard Timed-Fire Pistol Match (21 entries): Capt. Milo D. Snyder, Co. L, 152d Inf., 192; Mstr. Sgt. Charles A. Sanders, Hd. Co., 152d Inf., 187; Capt. John F. Houck, Co. K, 152d Inf., 185.

25-Yard Rapid-Fire Pistol Match (21 entries): Capt. Milo D. Snyder, Co. L, 152d Inf., 183; Tec. Sgt. Edward B. Lister, Btry. F, 150th F. A., 183; Capt. John F. Houck, Co. K, 152d Inf., 172.

Individual Pistol Championship, an aggregate of the slow, timed and rapid-fire matches (33 entries): Capt. Milo D. Snyder, Co. L, 152d Inf., 568; Tec. Sgt. Edward B. Lister, Btry. F, 150th F. A., 548; Capt. John F. Houck, Co. K, 152d Inf., 547.

Pistol Team Match (8 entries): Fort Wayne R. and P. Club, 1,427; Company H, 152d Inf., 1,296; Company K, 152d Inf., 1,289. Logansport police were the high police team with 1,171.

Regimental Pistol Team Match (1 entry): 152d Infantry, 2,732.

Wakefield Matches

The Fourteenth Annual Rifle and Pistol Tournament of the United Services of New England, held at Camp Curtis Guild, Wakefield, Mass., August 5 to 13, was the most successful ever held by this organization. The tournament was the basis for corps area matches covering New England, in addition to the usual program and competitions fired for 13 national trophies. There were 31 individual and 15 team matches with the rifle and nine matches with the pistol, of which five were team matches.

The tournament was run off smoothly, the executive details being handled by Maj. Gen. Walter E. Lombard, Mass. N. G., Ret.; Col. Charles C. Stanchfield, Mass. N. G., Ret., and John H. Pembroke, secretary of the United Services. Pits and ranges were efficiently handled by details from the Marine Corps and Coast Guard under Maj. David Brewster and Capt. William W. Scott, Jr., both of the U. S. M. C.

Good weather prevailed for the most part. Several showers threatened but failed to materialize. Upwards of 300 competed in the various team and individual events, about the same as last year. There was generally more interest shown among the National Guard organizations and the western part of Massachusetts was well represented by teams

which have been absent before. The Connecticut National Guard was represented for the first time in many years. In fact, counting National Guardsmen and civilians, every state in New England was represented.

Two features were the score made by Cpl. E. W. Seeser, U. S. M. C., in the Camp Perry Instructors' Match, when he ran three "possibles" and a 47, and the score made by Sgt. R. W. Geddes, 182d Inf., Mass. N. G., in the McLane Match, shot on the 300-yard range, slow fire, on an 8" bull, where he made 30 straight bullseyes. Corporal Seeser also hung up an outstanding score in the Cutting Match, shot on the 1,000-yard range. His string was a 50 with 6 V's.

Further good shooting was done by Wilfred Mitchell, U. S. C. G. In the Wade Match, shot in three stages on the 200 off-hand and the 600- and 1,000-yard ranges, he chalked up 146 x 150. P. G. Chaney, U. S. M. C., was second with 145. Third place was secured by Sgt. R. O. Anderson, 182d Inf., Mass. N. G., with 143.

The first match, the 182d Infantry Company Team Match, gave indication of the competition that would result throughout the entire 9 days. Eight teams were entered, several more than ever before. The teams comprised 6 men, each firing 10 shots slow and 10 shots rapid fire at 200 yards. The match was won by Company A, 181st Inf., Mass. N. G., for the first time, defeating Headquarters Company, 182d Inf., by 3 points.

In the Hayden Match, for the outstanding local trophy offered in the tournament and open to teams of 10 men each from any class eligible to shoot in the National Match, fired 200 slow and rapid, 300 rapid, and 600 yards, 10 shots each, and 1,000 yards, 20 shots, the Marines' team score of 2,823 was close to a world's record.

J. G. Jones, of the U. S. M. C., won over close competition in the 241st C. A. C. Match with a 50 with 4 V's at 1,000 yards. There were 72 entries. The next high was M. N. Cobb, U. S. C. G., who had 6 V's.

Competitors in the Cummings Match, 600 yards unmarked, were forced to shoot off ties before their standings could be determined. A. R. Coffen, U. S. M. C., won with two 50's and a 49. Wilfred Mitchell, U. S. C. G., was second with a 50 and two 49's. Then came Lt. J. J. Tavern, U. S. M. C., with a 50, a 49 and a 48, with D. A. Brown, U. S. C. G., with a 50 and 45. A civilian, S. Longuemere, followed with 50-43 and Sgt. P. R. Rendell, Mass. N. G., was the last medal winner with 50-42.

One of the most interesting matches for the spectator and one which kept the competitors wholly on the qui vive was

Coast to Coast

a steady stream of ins

NORTHWEST REGIONAL RIFLE & PISTOL

Ft. Lewis, Wash. — July 27-28-29-30

Champ. Regimental Team Match

1.—Wash. Nat'l. Guard Team, Camp Murray, Wash. 549

A. E. F. Roumanian Team Match

1.—Wash. Nat'l. G. Team, No. 1, Camp Murray, Wash. 554

Herrick Trophy Team Match

1.—Wash. Nat'l. G. Team, No. 1, Camp Murray, Wash. 1707

3.—U. S. Navy Team No. 1. 1689

Presidents' Match—147 Entries

1.—E. S. Peterson (G. M.) U. S. S. Maryland. 143

2.—Lt. P. J. Roberts, Los Angeles, Cal. 143

3.—L. E. Wilson, Cashmere, Wash. 142

4.—H. Gettman, Wash. N. G. Camp Murray. 141

5.—E. G. Park, Wash. N. G. Camp Murray. 141

7.—J. W. Beale, Wash. N. G. Camp Murray. 140

Crowell Match—98 Entries

1.—J. W. Beale, Wash. Nat'l. Guard. 50

4.—L. E. Wilson, Cashmere, Wash. 50

6.—E. S. Hicker, Seattle Rifle Club. 49

Rifle Individual Grand Aggregate—45 Entries

1.—L. E. Wilson, Cashmere, Wash. 523

3.—E. E. Meister, Seattle, Wash. 515

Wimbledon Cup Match—105 Entries

2.—N. Grossbrenner, Yakima Rifle Club. 97

3.—A. H. Isbell, U. S. S. Maryland. 97

5.—J. P. Clay, U. S. S. Maryland. 96

7.—E. E. Meister, Seattle, Wash. 95

Members' Match—116 Entries

3.—P. G. Johansen, Wash. Nat'l. Guard. 49

4.—E. S. Hicker, Seattle, Wash. 49

6.—Henry Gettman, Wash. Nat'l. Guard. 49

7.—L. E. Wilson, Cashmere, Wash. 49

Indiv. Slow Fire Autom. Pistol & Rev. Match—32 Ent.

1.—R. S. Pease, San Diego, Cal. 182

2.—L. E. Wilson, Cashmere, Wash. 181

Indiv. Pistol Grand Aggregate—21 Entries

1.—R. S. Pease, San Diego, Cal. 983

2.—C. H. Hendricks, U. S. S. New York. 978

Indiv. Police Pistol Match—31 Entries

2.—S. A. Slavens, Los Angeles, Cal. 286

3.—C. B. Freed, San Diego, Cal. 286

5.—C. H. Hendricks, U. S. S. New York. 284

N. R. A. Indiv. Pistol Championship—43 Entries

2.—R. S. Pease, San Diego, Cal. 274

The super-accuracy of Western Lubaloy cartridges is shown in the steady stream of important rifle and pistol matches that are won with them month after month—from coast to coast. Here are just a few of the hundreds of outstanding wins of the year. They tell their own story... Put your faith in Western and you'll put more shots in the "V" ring.

WESTERN CARTRIDGE COMPANY
1125 Adams Street • East Alton, Illinois
Branch Offices: Jersey City, N. J., San Francisco, Cal.

3.—L. E. Wilson, Cashmere, Wash. 273
4.—John Haag, Seattle, Wash. 271
5.—S. A. Slavens, Los Angeles, Cal. 271

N. R. A. Indiv. .22 Pistol Championship

1.—L. E. Wilson, Cashmere, Wash. 281

N. R. A. Pistol Team Match

2.—San Diego Police Rev. Club. 1341

UNITED OF NEW ENGLAND MATCHES

Wakefield, Mass.—Aug. 5 to 13, 1933

Hultman Tyro Pistol Team Match

High Aggregate: W. Sirois, Mass. State Police. 283

Rosenfield Pistol Team Match

2.—Mass. State Police, Team No. 1. 1060

Colt Individual Pistol Match

1.—Sgt. Joseph Crescio, Mass. State Police. 269

2.—Sgt. Theodore Johnson, Mass. State Police. 262

3.—Lt. Jas. E. Hughes, Mass. State Police. 261

N. R. A. Individual Pistol Match

1.—Sgt. Joseph Crescio, Mass. State Police. 280

3.—Lt. Jas. E. Hughes, Mass. State Police. 266

5.—Sgt. Theodore Johnson, Mass. State Police. 266

Wimbledon Cup Match

2.—E. Frye, U. S. C. G. 98 3.—B. A. Branson, U. S. C. G. 98

Crowell Match

1.—W. Mitchell, U. S. C. G. 50 3.—E. Frye, U. S. C. G. 50 (Tyro) 1st.—W. A. Barron, U. S. C. G. 48

Marine Corps Cup Match

2.—E. C. Jones, U. S. C. G. 97

5.—M. O. Wilson, U. S. C. G. 96

Wade Match. 1.—W. Mitchell, U. S. C. G. 146

M. O. W. W. Match. 2.—E. C. Jones, U. S. C. G. 97

241st C. A. C. Match

2.—M. N. Cobb, U. S. C. G. 49 5.—B. A. Branson. 49

A. L. S. & C. L. Match

1.—W. Mitchell, U. S. C. G. 50

3.—E. Frye, U. S. C. G. 50

Roumanian Match

1.—Coast Guard, Eastern Area. 565

2.—Coast Guard, Boston District. 564

NORTHWEST INTERNATIONAL PISTOL

AND REVOLVER ASS'N. MATCHES

Fort Lawton, Seattle, Wash., July 23, 1933

Northwest Slow-Fire Championship

1.—H. K. Schaaf, Seattle, Wash. 96

2.—R. S. Pease, San Diego Police Dept. 93

3.—E. E. Jones, Los Angeles. 90

Match No. 1—Individual Phase—99 Entries

2.—R. S. Pease, San Diego Police. 272



G. F. Petersimes, Detroit, Mich. Winner: Leech Cup Match, C. G. Rapid Fire and President's Match at Camp Perry. Leech Cup and Member's Match at Ft. Sheridan. Photo shows Petersimes shooting 100 x 100 at 100 yards with Western .30 calibre ammunition, while seated in car with engine running at speed equal to 25 m.p.h. Test conducted by Dodge Motor Co.

the Lombard match for snipers. This was fired at about the 200-yard range and consisted of the sudden appearance of the targets in different places where each was exposed for five seconds. Sgt. W. A. Easterling, U. S. M. C., won this match with a perfect score.

The N. R. A. Members' Match brought out 61 entries and resulted in three "possible" scores, Sgt. R. O. Anderson, 182d Inf., Mass. N. G., ranking with 8 V's. S. J. Zsiga, U. S. M. C., was second with 6 V's and G. A. Wood, civilian, third, with 5 V's.

Sgt. J. H. Hampson, 182d Inf., Mass. N. G., brought to a thrilling close the National Guard Company Team and Civilian Club Match. The match was at the 200-yard range, rapid fire. When he stepped to the firing line all other teams had finished and his team was trailing. He needed nine 5's and at least a 3 to tie. He poured ten 5's into the target and his team won by 2 points.

The Manchester (N. H.) civilian team made its first appearance at the range this year and captured second place and a trophy in the National Guard Regimental and State Civilian Club Match. It was the first time this trophy had ever left Massachusetts. The team was shooting against 13 others.

One day of the nine during which the tournament was held was almost wholly given over to visiting police pistol teams. Pistol shooters stepped to the firing line from the Massachusetts State Police and the departments of Boston, Melrose, the Metropolitan Park Police of Massachusetts, Hartford, Conn.; Providence, R. I., East Providence, R. I., and Lynn, Mass. The schedule of pistol matches was the most complete ever offered here and necessitated the entire day to complete. Several "first times" resulted from the shooting. Included in these was the winning of a first place by Providence which for the first time took a major trophy from the Boston Police and for the first time took such a trophy from the state.

The Boston Police and the Massachusetts State Police captured the majority of the trophies and medals, however, and in the Colt Individual Match four of the state police, with one from the Boston Police, were the winners, with Sgt. Joseph Crescio, state police, the winner with 269. Sgt. Theodore Johnson, state police, was second with 262, while Lt. J. E. Hughes, state police, J. H. Tierney, Boston Police, and Norman Sideny, state police, were tied with 261.

Boston Police team No. 1 won the Rosenfield Match with 1,081. The Massachusetts State Police was second with 1,060; Boston Police No. 3 team, third, with 1,056. P. A. Hurley, of Boston No. 3 team, won the High Aggregate for men

not on the winning team with a score of 274.

The match won by the Providence (R. I.) team was that of the New England police chiefs. Its score was 1,043, with the Boston Police No. 1 team second with 1,028. East Providence came third with 976. R. A. Quinley, of East Providence, scored the high aggregate of 266.

Ten teams entered in the Hultman Match shot for a trophy presented by Police Commissioner Eugene C. Hultman, of Boston. Boston Police No. 2 team captured this match, its score of 1,094 ranking the same score made by Boston Police No. 1 team by a high score on rapid fire. The Providence Police team was third with 1,084. The high aggregate was made by Wilfred Sirois, the Massachusetts State Police.

Sergeant Crescio, state police, won the N. R. A. Individual Match without trouble. His score of 280 topped by 13 the next high man, J. H. Tierney, of the Boston Police. Lieutenant Hughes, state police; E. H. Vail, Boston Police, and Sgt. Theodore Johnson, state police, were tied for third place with 266.

Close scores marked the shoot-off of the Veterans of Foreign Wars Match. Ernest Bourbonnais, Providence Police, won with 179. W. T. Desmond, Boston Police, was right behind with 178, while Thomas McKenna, Providence, was third with 177.

Visions of a national champion pistol shot in their ranks are being seen by members of the Massachusetts State Police through the high score of 280 made by Sergeant Crescio in the N. R. A. Individual.

Too much credit cannot be given to John H. Pembroke, secretary of the United Services. It was due to his efforts alone that the great interest was displayed and the large entry list secured.—CAPT. SIDNEY A. COOK.

A DANCE THAT PAID OFF A CLUB'S DEBT

FINDING itself in debt to the extent of about \$100 for the building of its new club house the past spring, the Newburgh (N. Y.) Rifle and Revolver Club hit upon the idea of a dance to help it out of the situation.

The dance was held at the Bear Mountain Park roller-skating rink and about 1,200 persons attended. The result was that just about the needed amount of money came into the club coffers to pay off the balance of the cost of the club house.

The dance made quite an impression and its success, which came in spite of weather conditions that kept many persons away, has led the club already into plans for a similar function next year.

OFFICIAL SCORING VERIFIES NEW INTERNATIONAL RECORDS

NEW record scores of the United States teams in the Dewar Match and International Railwaymen's Match are confirmed by the official checking of the targets by the Society of Miniature Rifle Clubs of Great Britain, with 5 points added to the unofficial Dewar score and 11 points taken from the railwaymen's score.

The United States Dewar team's official score of 7,923 bettered by 47 points the record for the match set by the United States team in 1931. The new record, 7,838, in the railwaymen's event surpassed by 33 points the old record, made in 1930 by the team of this country. The American team's score of 3,935 this year in the new R. W. S. Trophy Match was sufficient to win by a wide margin over the teams of Great Britain and Germany.

Two members of the American Dewar aggregation, Robert W. Hughes, of Youngstown, Ohio, who is only 19, and Walter R. Walsh, of Union City, N. J., had 399's in the Dewar Match to set a new individual record for the event, but the youthful Ohioan's mark outranked Walsh's; also, C. J. Kress, of Pittsburgh, Pa., turned in a 399 on the railwaymen's team.

Although the German team was last in the R. W. S. Match, one of its members, E. Spoerer, shot the high individual score, getting 398. V. Z. Canfield was high on the United States team in this match with 397.

The official scores follow:

DEWAR INTERNATIONAL MATCH

United States

R. W. Hughes	399
W. R. Walsh	399
A. E. Hart	398
V. F. Hamer	398
M. L. Israelson	398
H. H. Jacobs	397
J. C. Lippincott	397
T. Randle	397
W. B. Woodring	397
W. Stump	396
F. O. Kuhn	396
R. Gardner	395
S. Romig	395
L. A. Wilkins	395
D. Burr	395
G. Evans	395
J. F. Kling	394
T. P. Samsoe	394
F. B. Jacobs	394
C. G. Hamby	394
Total	7,923
W. S. A.	

Great Britain

J. J. McKenzie	397
E. J. Brooks	396
J. Armstrong	395
H. S. Longhurst	394
W. J. Sable	394
A. T. O. Fogg	394
A. Holland	393
T. J. Gibson	393
F. S. Morse	393
W. W. Johnson	393
F. S. French	393
G. H. Sibbring	393
F. J. Surridge	393
V. H. Somers	393
G. Landdon	393
C. C. Coffin	388
D. W. Foster	388

G. F. Booth	387
J. Harrison	387
Total	7,829

Captain: Sir Charles Walker, K. C. B.
Vice-Captain: Maj. J. G. N. Clift.
Witness: Mr. J. B. Adams, U. S. A.

Australia

J. J. Walsh	389
A. Hawkins	388
A. H. Ray	387
T. Zlotkowski	386
J. H. Windle	386
C. Giller	384
E. A. Eddie	384
D. S. Dalmazzo	383
W. E. Deall	383
M. O'Connor	383
F. G. Howarth	382
W. A. Clark	381
L. Bonarius	379
C. Cunliffe	378
F. C. Mason	378
Miss F. Ferguson	377
A. Mason	377
H. Leng	377
H. W. Reid	377
M. J. Healy	375
Total	7,634

Witness: Supt. O. R. Wattley, Liverpool, New South Wales.

South Africa

L. Levin	385
S. March	383
J. Hindman	383
E. Vander Vyver	382
J. F. Hutchings	382
L. Brown	382
A. Robb	381
W. Harding	381
Mrs. L. Hindman	380
Sexzt. Malt	380
J. J. DuToit	379
S. Ewart	378
R. Bomford	377
E. Fletcher	375
F. Hornbail	374
J. Swan	374
F. Van Neikok	368
L. Levy	368
F. S. Mulder	363
A. G. Norton	360
Total	7,535

Witness: Maj. C. Brydminch.

RAILWAYMEN'S INTERNATIONAL MATCH

United States

C. J. Kress	399
E. M. Eardley	397
Gail Evans	397
E. M. Farris	396
C. J. Mundy	396
J. F. Kling	396
R. C. Grasman	395
John Adams	395
J. F. Woelslagle	394
R. D. Maxwell	394
I. W. Aitken	394
E. D. Tice	393
A. B. Lampley	391
H. W. Collett	389
C. A. Kyle	388
R. V. Nutter	388
J. Southworth	387
H. K. Martin	385
H. M. Mogel	382
E. Lawton	382
Total	7,838

Witness: Lt. Col. H. H. Kerr, Camp Perry, Ohio.

U. S. A.

Great Britain

H. W. Johnson	398
W. Jobson	395
H. L. Littlewood	394
D. A. Cox	393
J. Sayer	393
F. S. Barnes	392
W. Wildgoose	391
H. R. Hammond	390
T. Tinsley	390
G. Amos	388
G. Godsell	388
R. E. Spalding	388
W. W. Holland	388
T. W. Spalding	386
T. Hartley	385
I. Wharton	383
S. Stacey	383
H. W. Panter	382
F. W. Bracebridge	380
J. McDonald	380
Total	7,767

Witness: Mr. D. S. Oakey, S. M. R. C.

Canada

W. H. Willson	393
C. E. Leammon	384
A. Parnell	384
G. Emslie	383
H. Wreford	382

M. Turnbull	381
T. E. Jackson	381
G. K. Gray	380
L. S. Vaines	380
M. Penman	378
J. R. Turcot	378
R. Coates	375
Miss G. Lloyd	373
J. C. Noel	373
W. J. McAllister	372
S. J. W. Liddy	371
E. J. Burke	367
F. S. Shackell	364
H. Wall	363
R. B. Meredith	360

Total 7,522

Witness: Col. T. G. Clarke, Montreal, Canada.

50-METER R. W. S. MATCH

United States

V. Z. Canfield	397
E. Johnson	396
T. P. Samsoe	396
T. Randle	395
R. E. Louden	394
R. Gardner	393
W. Stump	393
W. R. Walsh	393
J. B. Adams	390
V. Richard	388

Total 3,935

Witness: Lt. Col. H. H. Kerr, Camp Perry, Ohio, U. S. A.

Great Britain

A. T. O. Fogg	396
H. S. Longhurst	393
G. H. Sibbring	391
G. Langdon	389
E. J. Brooks	388
F. S. Morse	388
D. W. Foster	387
H. W. Johnson	387
A. Traies	387
P. G. Richardson	376

Total 3,882

Captain: Sir Charles Walker, K. C. B.

Vice-Captain: Maj. J. G. N. Clift.

Witnesses: Naval Captain Wassner, German Embassy; Mr. J. Adams, America.

Germany

E. Spoerer	398
W. Sekus	395
K. Haker	391
K. Faensch	390
A. Hoffman	389
R. Reimer	384
N. Schulz	383
E. Limmeman	382
G. Goldenbaum	379
B. Hoffman	365

Total 3,856

Witnesses: Mr. R. W. Heinrich, British Consulate General.

Mr. J. H. Morgan, American Consulate General.

THIRTY-SECOND SWISS MATCHES

THE Thirty-Second Shooting Contest of the Swiss-American Rifle Federation of North America (United Swiss Shooting Societies of the U. S. A.) was held September 9 and 10 at the range of the Gruetli Rifle Club, Inc., Paterson, N. J., with the following results, giving the three high in the matches:

Team scores: Swiss Rifle Club, Elizabeth, N. J., 188.6 (best individual, Emmerich, 190.1); William Tell Rifle Club, Newark, N. J., 187.06 (best individual, Captain Fohr, 192); Columbia Rifle Club, Paterson, N. J., 184.23 (best individual, Berger, 191).

Target of Honor: Gustof Schweizer, Hudson County, first; Henry Guyer, Gruetli Rifle Club, Paterson, N. J., second.

WARNING

H. AMRINE, of Chicago, reports that a .25-caliber Colt automatic pistol was recently stolen from his apartment. The serial number of the pistol is 222967. Mr. Amrine is president of the Imperial Molded Products Corporation, 2925 W. Harrison St., Chicago.

NEW GAME—A FOUNTAIN OF YOUTH

A WAY back, I was able to bat in the 390 class. Now, I am that age when my insurance agent's birthday greeting cards are not appreciated. Bifocals have also proved a great aid to my entering the "has-been" class.

Early in the game, I, like everybody else, became very enthusiastic after my first possible, trying by every method to improve my averages. No new gadget escaped my notice. I never missed a meeting. My eating and smoking came in for their share in training until I reached my limit. Thereafter, I could go no farther. I began losing interest. There seemed to be no incentive to try. My averages declined more and more. I began missing meetings until I reached the present level of a "has been," ready to sit back and let the youngsters make history.

If you are one that has had like experience, let me tell you about a shooters' "fountain of youth" I have discovered. A couple of weeks ago, I received a regular weekly card from our secretary, Bill Watson, announcing an N. R. A. X-Ring Field Shoot at Champaign, Ill., which our club was to attend in force. The aforesaid card found its way to the waste-paper basket. A few days later, Bill called. All the pet alibies were of no avail, resulting in my promising to go to the slaughter—that's the way I felt about it. I decided to take my squirrel rifle, a 57, with a 2 3/4 Hensholt which, with Hi-Speeds, I felt could at least cripple some of the iron-squirrel targets. The eventful Sunday arrived and in due time we found ourselves on the range. (Here I want to say Champaign has a real range.) I took some photos but must have been somewhat excited and forgot to turn something as all I got was blanks. I burned about two boxes of cartridges trying to make a five-straight but wasn't successful; in fact, I don't believe anybody did during this practice.

Those little animals sure get under your skin, popping up here, then there. The permissible variables are so many there just isn't any system. The darned things look easy until you have been up against them. Then it's a different story. That little 20-yard gopher gets everybody's goat. I don't know whether it is overconfidence or just buck fever. Anyway, you contract some kind of fever as it seems you just can't stop when you get started shooting this game. Time out for lunch was really called at 12:30 but I thought it couldn't possibly be later than 10 o'clock. After lunch a series of two-man team protection matches were held. Say, that's sure fun. About the time you blow up, friend Buddy saves the day by making up for your discrepancies.

Big, genial John Matzka, Champaign

Club proxy, took the individual honors of the day with 13 x 15 with Gerdes of Peoria, a close runner-up with 12 x 15. Clayton Hunt, target officer of the club, wore a smile that wouldn't come off. When asked why, he replied, "Why not? No work, no arguments, no doodle bug; just add 'em up, that's all, and look at that cash box with no target expense to come out."

An entry fee of 25 cents was charged with a 5-cent re-entry. I tried to cripple at least one of the targets with some Palma Hi-Speed but did not succeed as they were working just the same in the evening as when we started—not a bobble all day.

From the attitude in general together with my own humble opinion, this new game will unquestionably become a fountain of youth for the individual who has become more or less stale on paper targets and for the club in new interest and members and for fellows in my class, even taking into consideration that my score was considerably less than 13 x 15, the arousing again of that desire to better it the next time instilling a feeling in me such as Ponce de Leon must have dreamed and longed for but never attained.

Seriously speaking, the N. R. A. and especially the individuals responsible for this new shooting sport are to be congratulated and in my honest opinion are entitled to the support of the entire membership in furthering its success.—An appreciative "Has Been."

COMING EVENTS

The General Electric Athletic Association Rifle Club, Pittsfield, Mass., will hold its First Annual Turkey Shoot on the club's range, Dalton Road, Pittsfield, on November 26, starting at 10 a. m. There will be matches for shooters of .22-caliber rifles and .22-caliber pistols and revolvers with a turkey as the prize for high man in each squad of 10. A Luck Target Match will also be included. For full information, address A. R. Peck, secretary, G. E. A. A. Rifle Club, Pittsfield, Mass.

The St. Johnsbury (Vt.) Rifle and Pistol Club will hold an open Turkey Shoot on November 25. Full particulars may be obtained from P. H. Teachout, president, St. Johnsbury, Vt.

The Forty-first Annual Election Day Match, for the original medal, will be held at the range of the Ossining (N. Y.) Rifle Club on November 7. Conditions: 100 shots offhand at 100 yards, .22-caliber rifles, any sights. Shooting will be outdoors from covered firing point. For further information address J. C. Lippincott, Jr., 362 Woodside Ave., Newark, N. J.

The Elizabethtown (Pa.) Rifle Club will hold a small-bore meet November 5 at the Gainsburg range on Route 230, between Elizabethtown and Middletown. For complete details, address O. H. Schwanger, R. D. 1, Middletown, Pa.

The West Coast Rifle Club, San Diego, Calif., will hold a Schuetzenfest at the Mission Valley range on November 12. The shoot will start at 8 a. m. Complete information may be obtained from Lindsey King, 4639 North Avenue, San Diego, Calif.

CANDIDATE FOR GOVERNOR OF CALIFORNIA WOULD BAN ARMS

WE LEARN from a signed statement appearing in the California press that J. H. Grande, of Salinas, has aspirations for the governorship of California. A quotation from Mr. Grande's published platform reads as follows:

"I shall prohibit anyone from carrying firearms, even the police department when off duty. Stop any tourists or visitors from bringing firearms into our state."

We do not know whether Mr. Grande's proposed platform was published in full in any papers outside of his own county, and are accordingly passing his aspirations and intentions along to the shooters of California, who will probably be interested in them prior to the primary elections.

AKRON AIRSHIP-DOCK MATCH OFF

A SUGGESTED long-range indoor rifle match in the vast Goodyear Zeppelin Airship Dock at Akron, Ohio, will not materialize this year.

A. B. Pettit, president of the Zeppelin Rifle Club, Inc., Akron, advised that business conditions at this time will not warrant the outlay of money to properly set up and dismantle backstops and provide for lighting, heating and other equipment necessary for such a match, though no opposition to such a competition came from any other standpoint.

Interest in a shoot in the dirigible quarters took enthusiastic root during the Camp Perry National Small-Bore Shoot, the Indiana delegation of shooters at the shoot pressing the question of the possibility of a shoot in the huge hangar upon Mr. Pettit.

MONTANA SHOOTS

ATRACTING the foremost shooters of the state and producing decidedly keen competition, the Montana Annual Big-Bore Rifle Matches were fired at Butte on June 30 and July 1, the Intermountain Small-Bore Matches were held at the same place on July 2 and the Skalkaho Small-Bore Match was conducted on the Skalkaho range in the Sapphire Mountains on August 16.

The Skalkaho range was hewed out of the forest near Skalkaho Falls on the Bitter Root Divide, at an altitude of 7,800 feet, by courtesy of the Bitter Root National Forest officials and with the cooperation of the shooting organizations of Butte, Hamilton, Anaconda and Missoula. For seven years a small-bore shoot has been held on neutral ground, combining a picnic and get-together affair, with a team match and individual match at 100 yards, any sights, for the Leighton cup and cash prizes. Skalkaho was the scene of the meeting this year.

Garden City Club, of Missoula, won the team match with 1,178; the Corvallis club, Hamilton, was second with 1,174; the Butte Gun Club was third with 1,170 and the Anaconda Rifle and Pistol Club took fourth place with 1,148. The three leading individuals were: E. R. Stolebarger, 199 with 13 X's; Charles Thomas, 199 with 9 X's; George Leslie, 199 with 9 X's. In a six-man pistol team match, Anaconda outclassed the field with 1,446 x 1,800. Individual pistol leaders were: Abbott, Anaconda, 262; Tripp, Butte, 257; Peterson, Anaconda, 255.

The three high in the Intermountain Small-Bore Matches were:

Free Rifle Match, 100 yards, standing, any sights: John Horvath, 172; Wayne Tripp, 168; T. T. McMahan, 167.

Dewar Match: A. C. Hoeft, 391; Roy Leighton, 385; E. R. Stolebarger, 385.

200-Yard Offhand Match: Clair Long, 44; T. T. McMahan, 44; Carl Magni, 43.

300-Yard Match, A target: A. C. Austin, 47; Harlow Pease, 47; W. I. Sutherland, 46.

Grand Aggregate: A. C. Hoeft, 733; Harlow Pease, 732; T. T. McMahan, 716.

Dewar 6-Man Team Match (Butte Gun Club Trophy): Bozeman, 2,272; Butte, 2,264; Garden City, 2,264.

The three high in the big-bore matches were:

Short Range Match, 200 and 300 yards, slow fire: Harlow Pease, 49; R. R. Bruce, 48; Ross Carey, 48.

200-Yard Offhand Match: Clair Long, 44; T. T. McMahan, 44; Carl Magni, 43.

200- and 300-Yard Rapid Fire Match: C. C. LeSuer, 91; E. R. Stolebarger, 90; William J. Marsh, 90.

600-Yard Any-Sight Match: B. C. Lee, 49; W. I. Sutherland, 48; T. W. Hildeman, 47.

Bozeman Trophy Match, 600 yards: Harlow Pease, 96; J. R. Buhmiller, 96; A. C. Austin, 96.

Missoula Trophy Match, 200 yards standing: Ross Carey, 93; T. T. McMahan, 90; B. M. Alstad, 90.

200- and 300-Yard Rapid-Fire Match: Adolph Rom, 94; C. C. LeSuer, 94; A. C. Hoeft, 93.

1,000-Yard Any-Sight Match: T. W. Hildeman, 89; George Leslie, 88; B. C. Lee, 87.

1,000-Yard Iron-Sight Match: J. R. Buhmiller, 47; Wayne Tripp, 45; Harlow Pease, 45.

Grand Aggregate: T. T. McMahan, 494; E. R. Stolebarger, 491; J. R. Buhmiller, 484.

Roundup 6-Man Team Match: Butte Gun Club, 1,819; Garden City Rifle Club, 1,789; Eastern Montana, 1,776.

Roundup 4-Man Team Match: Butte Gun Club, 1,247; Garden City Rifle Club, 1,206.

Roundup 2-Man Team Match: Butte (A) Team, McMahan and Tripp, 625; Butte (B) Team, Marsh and Pease, 622; Garden City, Stolebarger and Austin, 608.

Butte Trophy Rapid-Fire Match: Butte Gun Club, 520; Eastern Montana, 519; Garden City, 507.

FORMER INTERNATIONAL TEAM MEMBERS NOTICE

ASUEDE jacket with an International Rifle Team shoulder patch on the left shoulder, but no team brassards on the sleeves, was left in a New York-bound bus some weeks ago and eventually found its way to the offices of the American Olympic Committee in New York City, who have forwarded the jacket to N. R. A. Headquarters in Washington.

Any former International Team member who has lost such a jacket should communicate with National Headquarters, describing the jacket which was lost and mentioning, if he can remember, the articles which were left in the pocket of the jacket at the time it was misplaced.

NAVY WINS KYNE TROPHY

WITH each of the 15 members of each team firing 50 shots, slow and rapid at 200 yards, rapid at 300 yards, A target, and slow at 600 yards, the Battleships Battle Force rifle team recorded 3,453 to the 3,448 points made by the San Francisco Bay Area N. R. A. Team on the Fort Barry Rifle Range, Marin County, Calif., August 20, in the annual competition for the Peter B. Kyne trophy. The high individual score of 239 was fired by A. H. Isbell, U. S. S. *Colorado*. The matches were arranged through the office of the N. R. A. State Secretary for Northern California.

The match was a classic. With 30 rifles in action, the score was tied about 10 minutes before the finish, followed by a one-point lead in favor of the Fleet and ending with the Fleet's victory by five points.

With the same skill that recently brought high small-arms marksmanship honors to his ship, Lt. James P. Clay, U. S. S. *Maryland*, as team captain and coach, directed the naval riflemen through a troublesome mirage in a competition which for sportsmanship, interest, marksmanship and spectacular finish, for competitor and spectator alike, has taken its place as a powerful factor in the promotion of organized rifle marksmanship on the ranges of the San Francisco Bay Area. Mr. Clay has always taken a fine personal interest in the development of these valuable contests and this office of the N. R. A. again extends its warm appreciation for his generously sustained support and close cooperation.

Mac M. Murrey, as secretary of the Central California Rifle Association, was the statistical officer. Col. Hilliard Comstock, as president of the Central California Rifle Association, gave valuable assistance in every way for the outstanding success of the match. Lt. H. G. Sydenham, 30th Infantry, Presidio of San Francisco, was the civilian team's captain. Lieutenant Sydenham has been and is a bulwark of strength among the riflemen of this area.—JAMES F. McCUE.

LEGIONNAIRES MAKE GOOD

THE final weeks of the marksmanship year have again brought intense interest and closely contested matches with success and honor to the American Legion.

Col. Frank J. Schneller, national director of marksmanship for the Legion, thus begins his review of the triumphs of Legion riflemen this year. He particularly points out that the Legion had won the Fidac Match the past three years, and then this year, faced with the formidable record-breaking score of 1,957 fired by

the British team two weeks previous, went onto the range at Camp Perry and surpassed by 3 telling points the score of the former service men of Great Britain.

Colonel Schneller pays especial tribute to the perfect 200 score fired by Webb Stump, of Dennison, Iowa, upon whom, as the last man to fire, rested the question of whether the American Legion was or was not to beat the British score. Stump's 200 was the first perfect score to be fired in the Fidac Match.

Then on top of that remarkable Fidac shooting, the Legion team came through with victory in the Caswell Match after V. Z. Canfield, Denison, Ohio, last man to shoot, went to the firing line needing a 199 to bring victory but went one point beyond to make a 200 possible. Reference is also made to the brilliant shooting of the Ohio Legionnaires in the American Legion Interdepartment Match and due tribute is paid individual members of the Legion who came through with victory in individual events or fired on the various international teams aside from the American Legion Fidac team. Colonel Schneller further praises the juniors of Youngstown, Ohio, for coming across for the fourth year victorious in the National Mitten Junior A. L. Trophy match.

Among Colonel Schneller's recommendations for next year are that a special match for sons of Legionnaires be inaugurated and pistol and revolver matches be reinstated to prepare for the Fidac Pistol Match to be started in 1934.

LYONS FALLS UNDEFEATED IN CENTRAL NEW YORK LEAGUE

WINNING all 18 of its matches, the Lyons Falls (N. Y.) Revolver Club easily won the championship of the Central New York Revolver League the past year. The standing of the teams at the close of the season was:

Lyons Falls, 10-0; Utica Revolver and Rifle Club, No. 1 team, 14-4; Troop D, State Police, 14-4; Hamilton (N. Y.) Rifle and Revolver Club, 13-5; Utica Revolver and Rifle Club, No. 2 team, 10-8; Utica police, 10-8; Utica Infantry, National Guard, 5-13; Oneida (N. Y.) Infantry, National Guard, 4-14; Reserve Officers of Utica, 0-18; Utica Cavalry, National Guard, 0-18.

John H. Cataldo, founder of the Lyons Falls club, was high individual with 3,413 x 3,600, or an average of 189.55 x 200. Closest to his mark was J. F. Engert, of the Utica R. and R. C., who had a 181.46 average.

The shooting season was brought to a close with a banquet at which 175 members of the league teams gathered for the presentation of awards. The chief trophy is a silver plaque contributed by Captain Meyers, N. Y. N. G., who, with the aid of other National Guard officers, founded the league last year when the Utica Revolver and Rifle Club ran off with the league championship.

BAY STATE SMALL-BORE MEET

THE three-day small-bore tournament held September 2, 3 and 4 at Camp Curtis Guild, Wakefield, Mass., was well attended and was successful in spite of heavy rain during part of the meet, which necessitated some changes in the program. This was the First Annual Massachusetts Outdoor Small-Bore Shoot sponsored by the Bay State Rifle and Pistol Association, and, judging by the response, there is every reason for looking forward with confidence to further effort of this kind.

The three high in the most important of the matches were:

50-Yard Individual, 20 shots, iron sights (13 entries): H. G. Keene, 198; J. F. Rand, 197; E. A. Zorn, 197.

100-Yard Individual, 20 shots, iron sights (13 entries): C. G. McCarthy, 195; A. L. Elliott, 195; L. C. Hennigar, 194.

200-Yard Individual, 20 shots, iron sights (11 entries): G. J. Morgan, 192; E. A. Bengtson, 192; C. G. McCarthy, 191.

200-Yards 2-Man Team, iron sights (4 entries): McCarthy-Morgan, 381; Keene-McDougall, 378; Zorn-Elliott, 377.

Individual Aggregate, 50, 100 and 200 yards (4 entries): E. A. Bengtson, 580; E. A. Zorn, 572; H. H. Johnson, 571.

Bay State Dewar Match, iron sights (11 entries): A. L. Elliott, 393; F. Mann, 392; E. A. Bengtson, 392.

Bay State Dewar Match, any sights (2 entries): H. A. Haskell, 393; Dr. D. F. Casey, 383.

Wakefield Interclub 5-Man Team Match, 20 shots at 50 and at 100 yards (7 entries): Boston Rifle and Revolver Club No. 1 Team, 1,957; Waltham Rifle Club, 1,945; Braintree Rifle and Pistol Club, 1,943.

20-Shot Pistol Match (7 entries): Captain Richards, 184; G. H. Keyes, 184; E. S. Winn, 183.

50-Shot Pistol Match: G. H. Keyes, 460; Captain Richards, 455; E. S. Winn, 453.

In addition to these events, there were 12 rifle and one pistol re-entry matches, including a 300-yard rifle re-entry which was won by E. A. Bengtson with a perfect score of 50 with 5 V's from a field of 44 contestants. Firing at 200 and 300 yards with the .22 L. R. cartridge has for a long time been popular in Massachusetts. This can scarcely be considered a 300-yard cartridge, but its popularity at the longer ranges is shown by the number of entries on a rainy afternoon; also, it is practical enough so that we have found it necessary to apply a V ring (5" 5-ring of the L target) to the "A" target in order to help in breaking ties; in fact, we had also to use the last lowest shot in these two particular matches. Matches fired with glass sights may be fired on the Standard American target, or on the Decimal. Wind doping with the .22 L. R. at 300 yards is comparable to that with the service cartridge at 1,000.—A. A. MERRILL, N. R. A. State Secretary for Massachusetts.

FORT SNELLING MATCHES

ON SEPTEMBER 2, 3 and 4, the Minnesota Rifle and Revolver Association put on their Second Annual Rifle Matches. Riflemen gathered from all parts of the state at the Fort Snelling rifle range for the meet. There were over

150 registered shooters. The range was in charge of C. V. Schmitt as range officer, who showed he could do a good job of running the range as well as making reloading tools.

Saturday, September 2, was devoted largely to small-bore matches in which "Doc" Swanson and his cannon-barrelled pea shooter got busy. In the 50-Yard Match, Swanson, Minneapolis, Schilling, St. Paul, and Morse, Minneapolis, tied for first place, each with a possible, Swanson winning first with 17 X's, Schilling, second, with 13, and Morse, third, with 12. In the 100-Yard Match, Schilling turned in a score of 199 to win the gold medal. Carl Franks, Rochester, took the silver medal with 197, and Swanson took third place with 196 for the bronze medal.

In the Individual Dewar, the scores were: Franks, 398; Gibson, St. Paul, 397; Swanson, 396. The Two-Man Small-Bore Team Match was easily won by the team of Gibson and Schilling.

Sunday saw the firing of the State Individual Championship, which Swanson won for the second year, showing "Doc" can handle a rifle with the same skill he does a dental drill. The scores were: Swanson, 191; McDaniels, Morris, 186, and Schilling, 186. The .30-Caliber Grand Aggregate was won by Vinc Pfoser, St. Paul, with 325, with the next four places tied on 322: Edwards, Minneapolis, second; Schilling, third; Gibson, fourth, and Swanson, fifth. Incidentally, the main prize was a Schmitt reloading tool, and Con put out one that was the envy of everyone who saw it. I already have a Schmitt, but when I saw that "superb model of excellence" my eyes stood out like broomsticks.

The 200-Yard Rapid-Fire Match went to Gibson, who scored 49, with H. C. Hanson, Montevideo, tying for first place. Edwards took third with 48. The 300-Yard Match, rapid-fire, went to Gibson with a score of 48, with Edwards and Pfoser taking second and third places with 47 each. The 200-Yard Offhand Match was won by Vanderbundt, St. Paul, with 47 each.

The State Team Championship was fired Monday under skies that threatened to pour moisture at every gust. St. Paul team No. 1 won Class "A" with 929 and their ladies' team reciprocated by winning Class "B" with 801. A total of 17 teams battled for first place. The two remaining matches were fired Monday afternoon, the 600-Yard Blade going to Ralph Ross, Morris, with 49. Second and third places went to Swanson and Arneson with 49 each, Ross winning on "V's." The Schilling-Gibson team won the 600-Yard Two-Man Team Match with a total of 99, winding up the best shoot we have had in the state so far.—AUSTIN COOPE, Secretary.

Dwight H. McCarrier

RIFLEMEN of Ohio and Pennsylvania deeply regret the untimely death of one of their own, Dwight H. McCarrier, 34.

"Mac," as he was known by his friends, was fatally injured in an automobile mishap in downtown Cleveland on the night of September 11.

McCarrier's interest in rifle shooting was fostered during his service in the Marine Corps during the war. Although much of his interest lay in small bore, he was also a member of the Ohio Civilian Team at Perry in 1931.

As recorded in the September RIFLEMAN, McCarrier won The Tarentum Sportsman Trophy Match on July 4 at the Allegheny Valley Shoot, New Kensington, Pa. Only the day before the tragic occurrence leading to his death, he participated in a 3-way tie in a Dewar Match at Chagrin Falls, Ohio.

Final rites were conducted at Butler, Pa., local riflemen acting as pallbearers.

He is survived by his wife, Mrs. Dorothy McCarrier, and his aged mother.

Albert E. Kent

ALBERT KENT has officiated for the last time as host to the shooters of northern California. Only about two weeks after a shoot staged on the beautiful Kent estate in Marin County, Calif., on August 20, death carried him off following an operation for appendicitis.

The Kent estate was often the scene of shooting matches with Albert Kent always doing full justice as a host to the shooters. Next year will be the fifth year of the matches, which have been invaluable in the promotion of the shooting sport and securing new contacts, with marksmen of the Navy always to be found participating in the events. Mr. Kent never relaxed his efforts to make the visits of the riflemen and pistol shooters enjoyable.

Mr. Kent was a son of the late Congressman William Kent. He was born in Kentfield, the Marin County community founded by his father, and was educated at Yale. Among those surviving him is his mother who, too, has won the veneration of the shooters of the West for her hospitality to them.

MIDWEST CHAMPIONSHIPS

RECORD-BREAKING attendance and scores featured the Second Annual Midwest Rifle and Pistol Championships held at the range of the Milan (Ill.) Rifle Club. The meet drew shooters from Chicago, Joliet, Mt. Morris and other cities of northern Illinois and eastern Iowa. Sixty-nine riflemen were entered, some of them of national prominence.

The highest honors of the two-days' shooting went to Emory Hawcock, of Mon-

mouth, Ill. He won the aggregate, this including all of the scores made on the seven rifle ranges which went to make up the Individual Midwest Rifle Championship. His score was 584 x 600. In addition, he won the 100-Yard Small-Bore title and the Club Championship medal, given to the member of the Milan club placing highest in the tournament.

The Hawcock trophy, given by the Hawcock Cafe, of Monmouth, was won by Fred Michial, of Mt. Morris, Ill. The events were shot on the 50-yard, 100-yard and 200-yard small-bore ranges. He scored 293 with 7 X's, out of a possible 300.

Several battles developed. One of the most hotly contested was in the 500-Yard Big-Bore Championship, which was won by Fred Johnson, of Seneca, Ill. Johnson and two of his competitors made 50 x 50, with Johnson winning with 9 V's, just two V rings over C. J. Legner, of Leland, Ill. In the 200-Yard Big-Bore Championship, Hub Farley, of Leland, took first honors. Earl Mercier, of Joliet, won the 50-Yard Small-Bore Match, making a possible with 6 X's.

The three high in the matches follow:

Midwest High Aggregate Rifle Championship: Emory Hawcock, Monmouth, Ill., 584 x 600; Hub Farley, Leland, Ill., 583; Joe Franklin, Mt. Morris, Ill., 580.

Midwest Small-Bore Championship: Fred Michial, Mt. Morris, Ill., 293 x 300 with 7 X's; Emory Hawcock, Monmouth, Ill., 291, 11 X's; I. O. Miller, Davenport, Ill., 290, 15 X's.

50-Yard Small-Bore Championship: Earl Mercier, Joliet, Ill., 100 with 6 X's; Paul Poe, Rock Island, Ill., 100, 5 X's; J. Miller, Davenport, Ill., 99, 9 X's.

100-Yard Small-Bore Championship: Emory Hawcock, Monmouth, Ill., 100 with 8 X's; K. Stanley, Keokuk, Ill., 99, 7 X's; Hub Farley, Leland, Ill., 99, 6 X's.

200-Yard Big-Bore Championship: Hub Farley, Leland, Ill., 48 x 50; Maurer, Wilton Junction, Ia., 47; Masterson, Wilton Junction, Ia., 47.

500-Yard Big-Bore Championship: Fred Johnson, Seneca, Ill., 50 with 9 V's; C. J. Legner, Leland, Ill., 50, 7 V's; Joe Franklin, Mt. Morris, Ill., 50, 5 V's.

CIVILIANS TOP PISTOL LEAGUE DESPITE HANDICAPS

COMPETING in the league for the first time, a civilian team captured the championship of the Syracuse Pistol League the past season, winning all its matches. The schedule called for a final match between the two highest teams and in this meeting the civilians defeated Troop G, 121st Cavalry, with an average of 92.31 to their opponents' 91.71.

The civilian team faced a hard struggle as it was possible to recruit only 5 men with ability to compete against the other teams. The fact that the members of the team were required to furnish their own ammunition and guns in the face of the prevailing economic conditions increased the hardship, while the others were furnished guns and ammunition through government organizations. The civilian shooters comprised A. D. Potter, Charles Demport, Frank Maine, Charles Kyle and B. G. Dwyer.

TEANECK (N. J.) SHOOT

THE Second Annual Pistol Tournament held on the Teaneck (N. J.) police range on September 1 was the largest revolver match ever held in this country. In '32 there were 19 four-man teams (76) and 85 individual entries, 161 shooters from 27 municipalities. This year 32 four-man teams (128) entered and there were 105 individual entries, 233 police officers from 44 departments, all of which indicates the keen and growing interest the New Jersey police are taking in revolver shooting.

Teaneck has one of the finest pistol ranges in the state and it was built by the Teaneck officers without imposing any added burden on the taxpayers of that progressive suburban community. The loudspeaker system used last year for making announcements and calling the competitors to the firing line was again installed and a battery of powerful lights trained on the targets enabled the shooters to carry on into the early evening, a wise provision as the shoot started at 10 a. m. and the 10 firing points were kept constantly busy until 8 o'clock that evening. During those 10 hours of continuous firing, 50 squads of 10 men each took their respective places along the firing line and the average time required to shoot one set of targets, score, paste and place the next squad on the firing line, was 12 minutes.

Trophy and medal winners in the matches were:

Match Militaire: (10 slow fire, 5 minutes, 25 yards; 10 timed fire, 5 in 15 seconds, 25 yards, and 10 rapid fire, 5 in 11 seconds, 15 yards, Army L Target): New York City, 1,172, Ridgefield Park Auto trophy and four gold medals donated by the Suburban Bus Line; New Jersey State Police, 1,165. Anderson Sport Shop trophy and four silver medals donated by Suburban Bus Line; Paterson, 1,162; C. H. King, Fort Lee, trophy and four bronze medals donated by the Home Town Laundries; Jersey City, 1,160. W. Ricardo, Hackensack, trophy and four bronze medals donated by the Home Town Laundries; Bergen County, 1,159. Manor Garage trophy and four bronze medals donated by Home Town Laundries.

Team Member Prizes: high individual score, Koehler, New York City, 297. Hackensack News Trophy: best slow-fire score, Paterson, Middletown, N. Y., 100, gold medal; best timed-fire score, 99, gold medal; best rapid-fire score, Finn, Glen Rock, 98.

Police officers' individual match: (10 slow fire, 25 yards, L target): Migliorini, New York City, 100. Robert Purdy trophy; Schmitt, New York City, 100, silver medal; Weber, Union County Park, 99, bronze medal (92 entries).

Officials' Individual Match: H. W. Amundsen, Plainfield, 100. Werner W. Westervelt trophy; F. K. Truslow, Summit, 100, silver medal; Maj. J. S. Norton, Jersey City, 99, bronze medal (13 entries).

Bergen Evening Record, three-year trophy for Bergen county teams: Bergen County police, 1,159 x 1,200.

Judge Abram A. Lebson, three-year trophy for Bergen County officers: Kruger, Bergen County police, 294 x 300.

ROY S. TINNEY.

PITTSFIELD G. E. TRIUMPHS

IN THE Fifth Annual Western Massachusetts Championship Match held on the Pittsfield G. E. rifle range on September 10, the Pittsfield G. E. No. 1 Team shot the highest score of the 11 teams entered, winning the G. E. Works Cham-

pionship and the Western Massachusetts Championship. This gave Pittsfield G. E. permanent possession of the G. E. Rifle Club trophy and the first leg of three on the G. E. Works Championship Cup which was donated this year by the Pittsfield G. E. A. A.

Bradshaw, of Pittsfield, won the Individual Championships of Western Massachusetts and the G. E. Works as well as the prize for high total at 100 yards. Witherell, of the Palma Rifle Club, Troy, with 394, won first prize for high individual total in a field of 74 shooters. Henderson, of Pittsfield, took high total at 50 yards with 199. Haskell of Brattleboro, Vt., took second high total, tying with Witherell, but being outranked at 100 yards. The three high teams were: Pittsfield No. 1, 1,931; Palma, Troy, N. Y., 1,930; Schenectady G. E., 1,924.

Good sportsmanship and cooperation of all concerned under hard conditions marked the shoot. George R. Brown, official judge, and M. A. Howe, range officer, both of whom were on the jump from 9 a. m. until nearly 7:30 p. m., assured success for the meet. Seventy-four individuals entered, 31 more than last year. The Bridgeport Rifle Club donated 11 merchandise prizes.

The scores were good considering the weather, which gave rain in the morning, and then a high and variable wind combined with varying light.

STOP, READ AND HEED

THE Advisory Board (The Migratory Bird Advisory Board to the Department of Agriculture) is of the opinion that the present plight of our waterfowl is in part due to disregard for high standards of sportsmanship in waterfowl hunting, and it believes that substantial benefits will accrue if unsportsmanlike practices and abuses are eliminated or reduced to a minimum," a resolution adopted recently by the Board states.

COMMANDMENTS FOR SPORTSMEN

1. Take your birds in a sportsmanlike way and avoid excesses.
2. Select your birds and refrain from destructive flock shooting.
3. Refrain from shooting at birds beyond reasonable killing range.
4. Never shoot at birds on the water unless badly crippled.
5. Retire your down birds and avoid all possible waste.
6. Do not patronize commercial shooting stands where abuses are practiced.
7. If you feed birds during the season, continue it as long as feed is beneficial.
8. Do your part to restore breeding grounds and maintain refuges.
9. Be a Sportsman—obey the law and insist that others do likewise.

Reprinted from *American Game*.

RIFLES "SAVE THE DAY"

A SMALL town with not much in the way of sports," was the opinion formed of Rockland, Maine, by the crew of *H. M. S. Danae*, a British cruiser, which visited the town recently. The members of the crew did not play baseball and the local boys did not play cricket nor soccer. But then the boys of the Eastern Division Rifle Club thought of inviting a team from the ship to a rifle match and the ice was broken. Rifle shooting was one sport where everyone met on even terms and talked a lingo common to all, and at once all were at ease and enjoying themselves, a practical demonstration of the internationality of the sport.

A small-bore match attracted a good audience and made an evening of good entertainment. The scoring table was presided over by Col. Charles W. Savage, of Augusta, who is in direct charge of National Guard and civilian activities in the state, and Lieutenant Bodie of the *Danae*. Refreshments were served and His Majesty's men proved as dangerous to the welfare of coffee, sinkers and cheese as any of the local boys.

The big-bore rifles were also tried out and the British shot some good scores but the Rockland and Thomaston men were pleased to find that they could hold their own and a little better at both games.

When the *Danae* steamed out of Rockland Harbor with her siren blowing in salute it was with a definite promise for a return visit at a not too distant date.—MURRAY WHALEN.

LEXINGTON POLICE OPEN NEW PISTOL RANGE

THE Lexington (Ky.) Police Department realized a long-felt ambition with the formal opening, on June 25, of a new outdoor pistol range. There has been a persistent effort the past 5 or 6 years to improve the pistol marksmanship in this department. Some 3 years ago, an excellent indoor range was installed in the basement of the Municipal Building, regular practice being required of all members of the police force, and squads were sent to the Police School at Perry in 1930 and 1931.

Throughout this period, practice with the service weapon was necessarily neglected through lack of proper outdoor range facilities. Fortunately, the city manager has felt keenly this need and has sought the opportunity for a permanent installation that would permit adequate outdoor training. The new range is the result of this vision and, in its present form, is fully adequate for formal training.

The pits will handle 10 Standard American targets, with full equipment for the N. R. A. qualification course. The Colt silhouette or the Langrisch target can be

handled by the same equipment, with slight modification. In addition to the regular 25- and 50-yard pistol firing points, there is a 100-yard firing point installed for long-distance pistol practice, training with the Thompson gun and, possibly, small-bore rifle practice. If it proves desirable, firing points may later be installed back to about 300 yards. Plans are under way to provide for the running-man target and some modification of field firing.

The formal opening of the range was signalized by a match between the Cincinnati and the Lexington Pistol clubs. The latter club has been kept alive by the Lexington Police Department and the local chapter of the Reserve Officers Association. The Lexington team on this occasion was composed of 5 members from each organization. The conditions called for shooting over the N. R. A. qualification course any pistol or revolver of .38 caliber or larger. Each club was represented by a 10-man team, the 5 high scores on each team to count. Gold, silver and bronze medals, provided by the N. R. A., were given to the 3 high men. The match was won by Cincinnati, 1,238 to 1,228. Both teams showed the effects of the depression on adequate practice with the larger weapons. Ammunition for the .38 costs money these days. The 3 medals went to Henderson, Lexington, with 260, and to Lamping and Stenkoenig, Cincinnati, with 255 and 254, respectively. The failure of more than one man on each team to make an expert score was disappointing and, in other times, would have been surprising, as about 10 of the shooters would have qualified under this classification in normal times.—DR. SCOTT W. BRECKINRIDGE.

MARYLAND POLICE MATCHES

(Continued from page 21)

Capt. Edward McK. Johnson, of the Maryland State Police, assigned the police teams to their quarters upon arrival, each team being assigned sufficient cots, mattresses, blankets, and pillows for the number of men they had present, and the Maryland State Police furnished meals as well as a smoker and entertainment on Wednesday night.

Commissioner E. Austin Baughman, Superintendent of the Maryland State Police, was present on both days and presented the trophies and medals upon completion of the matches, making the announcement that this was the first of annual matches to be conducted by the Maryland State Police. The Commissioner extended a cordial invitation to all those present to come back next year and also said that he hoped that as a result of the matches that word would get out to other police organizations and that next year there would be an increase in attendance.

PREPARED FOR BANDITS

THE Bank of America National Trust and Savings Association's answer to bandits and hold-up men who have been operating in and about Los Angeles, is contained in a letter recently sent to local officers and employees of the institution by direction of Dr. A. H. Giannini, chairman of the bank's general executive committee.

"We have assigned you to a team for a course of instruction in revolver fire," reads this letter. "The course is being conducted at the range of the Los Angeles Police Department and the police are co-operating by supplying competent instructors.

Standard .38-caliber revolvers are being used, similar to the model with which each branch has been generously equipped, in addition to a large supply of ammunition."

More than 450 officers and employees of the bank's 77 branches located in Los Angeles are enthusiastically participating in this daily instruction and many have already qualified as expert marksmen, according to Dr. Giannini. Bank of America operates 410 banking offices in 243 California cities.

CLUB NOTES

The Frontier Gun Club held its Second Annual Small-Bore Meet at Royalton, N. Y., September 10, with 60 shooters attending. The team prize was won by the Frontier team with 1,448 x 1,500. Buffalo Revolver and Rifle Club had 1,443 and Twin City Rifle Club, 1,441. The match was shot at 50 yards, 30 shots per man prone. The three high individual scores for the day were: M. Domres, 293; J. Wark, 293; Severson, 292. In a special match of 20 shots at 50 yards prone, Severson was the winner with 196 x 200.

A sunrise shoot, the first of a series of matches planned by the club, was held August 28 by the members of the Nevada (Mo.) Rifle Club and their wives at Camp Clark, east of the city. In the men's rifle match, prone, sitting and standing at 200 yards, Dewey A. Routh, prosecuting attorney of Vernon county, won with 88 and Dorwin Hart was second with 87. In the women's match, small-bore, Mrs. J. J. Harry won with 49 and Mrs. A. H. Peacock was second with 47. The first prize in the men's shoot was an engraved smoking set and the second a tie clasp. An engraved silver cold meat fork was the first prize in the women's shoot and a compact was second prize. After the match a picnic breakfast was served.

Drawing competitors from Kansas, Missouri and Oklahoma, the Autumn Rifle Shoot of the Wichita (Kans.) Rifle Club was held October 1. J. J. Ponte, Topeka, with 397, won the Dewar Match. J. M. Lawson, Wichita, 394, was second and J. O. Ehrhart, Topeka, 393, third. L. R. Lockenour and S. J. Casey, of Topeka, were high in the 100-Yard Two-Man Team Match with 389. In the 200-Yard High-Powered Rifle Match, 10 shots standing and five each sitting, kneeling and prone, J. M. Lawson, Wichita, won with 142 which outranked a similar score fired by H. C. Barrett, Anthony, Kans. Harry Brill, Tulsa, Okla., was third with 141. Leaders in the Grand Aggregate were: J. M. Lawson, Wichita, 733; J. J. Ponte, Topeka, 730; E. S. Coulter, Topeka, 727. The Santa Rosa (Calif.) Rifle Club, on October 1, won for the second consecutive year the Mare Island trophy by beating its closest rival, Sacramento, by 17 points. Santa Rosa's score was 919 x 1,000 and Sacramento's was 902, while a 900 gave Mare Island third place. Superior Judge Hilliard Comstock, Santa

Rosa, was high individual with 189. The trophy will become the permanent possession of the team first succeeding in winning it three years in succession.

Karl Ross Post, No. 16, American Legion is sponsoring a series of pistol matches at Stockton, Calif. The first was held August 27 on the Municipal Range at Oak Park and was won by the team of the San Joaquin County State Highway Patrol. The Stockton police team was second and the Roberts Island Rifle Club, third. G. C. Barthold, of the Roberts Island Rifle Club, was high individual with 95 x 100.

The Bank Police Trophy Team Match of the Detroit Metropolitan Pistol Association, held September 17, twelve teams competing, was won by the No. 1 team of the Federal Reserve Bank Guards with a score of 1,028. The No. 1 team of the Detroit Rifle and Revolver Club was second with 1,008 and the Union Guardian Building police were third with 997.

In the Kansas State Vigilante and Peace Officers' Shoot held at Hutchinson, the No. 1 team of Reno County won the vigilante match with a score of 552, the No. 1 Sedgwick County team was second with 541 and the No. 1 Ottawa County team finished third with 531. The peace officers' match was taken by the Hutchinson Police with 1,036, Reno County was second with 1,024 and Ottawa County placed third with 1,021. John M. Lawson, of Wichita, was high individual vigilante with 142 x 150 and Dr. A. E. Spellman, of Halstead, was high individual in the peace officers' pistol match with 285.

The Red Lodge Rifle and Pistol Club of Red Lodge, Mont., has received permission from the U. S. Forest Service to construct and maintain a rifle range in Beartooth division of Custer National Forest. The range is located six miles from town in the Beartooth Mountains and of easy access, affording a most scenic environment. Construction work is now being done by the members and they hope to get in some shooting before winter. Ranges are afforded up to 1,000 yards.

CHALLENGES

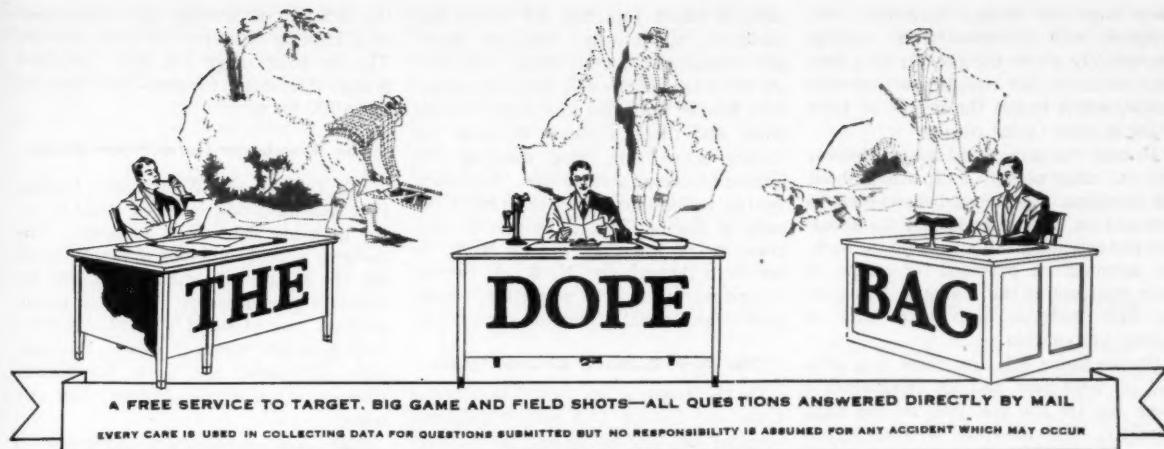
The Tulsa (Okla.) Rifle Club desires postal matches with other clubs at 50 feet in the four regular positions, either metallic or scope sights, 5- or 10-man teams. Contact E. G. Greenman, secretary, Tulsa Rifle Club, R. F. D. No. 6, Box No. 248, Tulsa, Okla.

The Havre Rifle and Pistol Club, of Havre, Mont., desires postal matches with clubs anywhere, 50 feet indoors for five-man or two-man teams, metallic sights, N. R. A. targets. Contact the secretary, E. O. Smith, Havre, Mont.

Oscar Anderson and L. E. Bulgrin, of Owen, Wis., are seeking two-man team matches. Conditions: Any number of shots in any or all four positions on the 50-foot target, metallic or scope sights. Targets or scores exchanged. Write L. E. Bulgrin, Owen, Wis.

THURMAN RANDLE & CO.

IT'S Thurman Randle & Co., now. Under this name and from a new address in Dallas, Tex., 331 North St. Paul Street instead of 801 Allen Building, the business formerly conducted as the Southwestern Branch of the N. R. A. Service Company will be continued by Randle. A larger stock will be carried to meet the needs of the shooters of the South and Southwest, mail orders to be filled promptly. For the benefit of the reloaders, a component parts department will be maintained and, further, the new company will be the regional distributor of the official N. R. A. targets, orders to be filled the day received. A price list of the entire line will be ready for distribution November 15.



Conducted by F. C. Ness

ESSENTIAL SMALL-BORE TARGET EQUIPMENT

I HAVE been observing the development of a couple of woodchuck and squirrel hunters into marksmen this summer. One is a wood butcher about 50 years old who used a Savage Sporter and hunting ammunition. The other is about 20 years younger. He drives a bus for a living and shoots a Marlin 39 repeater for pleasure. Both joined the N. R. A., read *THE AMERICAN RIFLEMAN* and used peep sights from preference. When I began shooting with them early this year neither used a shooting sling, but both could bag small game and plink proficiently and shoot small groups from muzzle and elbow rest which scored from 89 to 98 on standard small-bore targets.

Three months from the time they became interested in target work, they were equipped with Model 52 Winchesters and, in place of the muzzle rest, were using the Army Model 1907 leather sling in the orthodox prone position. While only impromptu ranges were available they managed to shoot two or three evenings a week alternately at 50 and 100 yards. A week ago their average from prone was 95 on N. R. A. targets, which equals their former shooting from rest. They have acquired a good spotting scope, loading blocks and the X-Ring Target Carrier.

A week ago I rejoined them, bringing along shooting mats, shooting coats, a shooting mit and aperture front sights. Immediately scores improved showing the importance of equipment. That first evening scores of 96 and 97 were common, and not a shot landed out of the 9-ring. On the second evening the carpenter made a 98 at 100 yards with Palma Hi-Speed. On the third evening the driver made a 99

at 50 yards with the 52 Winchester practically as issued, but with the rear sight aperture enlarged and with the front sight shaded. He gives the shooting coat credit for his improved scores. He now uses the Watson No. 2D Target front sight with No. 0 post disc. His partner uses the 48-J Lyman and the Redfield Globe front sight with next to the largest aperture and gives the aperture front sight and the shooting coat credit for the improvement in his scores.

With our shooting mats and the X-Ring Target Carrier it is a simple thing to lay out a small-bore range with the aid of a tape line wherever a hill or bank suitable for a bullet stop is found. The N. R. A. has a 100-yard testing range near Washington, but we can save time by using impromptu ranges near home, and usually manage to so park our car that the firing point is shaded. Thus we can leave home late and profitably utilize the last 2 hours of daylight of an evening.

For mats we use a couple of khaki Boy Scout beds made by the American Pad & Textile Company, of Greenfield, Ohio. These are laid side by side with the pillows to the rear at our feet. They can also be obtained with detachable pillows.

The American Pad Shooting Mats

The N. R. A. has now obtained a modification of these pads for shooting purposes which can be purchased without the pillow at \$4 postpaid from the N. R. A. Service Company. These American Pad Shooting Mats (28 inches wide) have a half length pad about 4 feet long to cushion the hips and elbow. The pad is made solid and of medium thickness so that it cannot constitute an artificial rest. The ground cloth base of the pad is extended to the rear and to the sides to pro-

tect the thighs, knees and legs from dusty or damp ground.

This waterproofed extension can be folded over the pad and the shooting equipment should shower suddenly come up. The sides fold in and roll up with the pad, the roll being secured by a series of brass buckles similar to, but superior to, overshoe buckles. A loop at the top of the roll forms a convenient handle. This light bundle makes a duffle bag for carrying the scope stand, scope and other bulky shooting equipment. At the front end of the mat a pocket for miscellaneous equipment is provided. This large pocket is closed with a "zipper" fastener which runs along practically the full width of the mat, or for about 18 inches.

The Red Head Shooting Coat

One of us uses the well-known Croft shooting coat and we also have two new Red Head coats, in the "Possible" and "Expert" models. I especially like the "Possible" coat which I have been using for several weeks of pretty hot weather. It is made of "Flightex" or balloon silk which is light and cool, and yet durable and (Red Head) shower proof. It is a sensible choice of material for a rifle-shooting coat which is mainly used outdoors during the hot summer months and indoors where it is warm during the winter months.

This objective of coolness is carried out in the design also, as evidenced by the absence of a collar and by the omission of customary pockets. In front there is only a small breast pocket on the left side for spectacles, shooting glasses or a sight "mike." The only other pockets are behind on the tail-end of the back. These pockets are divided by the middle seam of the back which is of moderate length.

Their tops are slashed diagonally and equipped with buttonholes for closing. Immediately above the pockets is a two-piece waistcoat belt equipped with a wide buckle, which makes the degree of form fitting optional to the wearer.

To keep the back closed against showers and still allow plenty of expansion about the shoulders a generous bellows-pleat is provided on both sides behind the shoulders and extending half way down the back. No openings are provided for escape of body moisture as the semiopen weave of the light material itself takes care of normal evaporation.

On the upper left arm there is a sling pad of wool skin and an extravagantly large one for the gun butt on the right shoulder. The coat could be made lighter and cooler were this unnecessarily large pad reduced 50 per cent in area. The two elbow pads are much thinner and are covered with wear-resisting chrome leather. Tender, unaccustomed elbows need more padding on hard firing points.

These are my only criticisms of this nearly ideal coat. It also may seem too expensive to the average shooter as it lists at \$11, being made expressly for the discerning rifleman who delights in superlative equipment. The same model can be obtained at \$8.75 in heavier duck material and without the chrome leather covering on the woolskin elbow pads. In both grades the elbow pads extend along the forearm to the wrists, which latter are equipped with an adjustable buttoned tab for drawing snug the bottom of the sleeves.

The "Expert Rifleman" coat should appeal to the average shooter, as it is listed at the popular price of \$5.50. It is padded with wool skin like the others but the sling pad is omitted on the left upper arm, and a Wilder rubber pad or sheepskin pad would be required on the arm loop of the shooting sling. The material is a hard-woven gray twill, in appearance like a coarse whipcord. The pockets and vest-belt in back are the same as in the "Possible" model, but the bellows pleat between the shoulders is placed in the middle of the back on the "Expert" coat.

The National Gun Trunk

There is also an excellent reinforced canvas gun cover of Red Head brand, but I keep my new 52 Winchester protected against severe bumps in a rigid rectangular case which can be locked and which is also adapted for long trips because it may be safely carried in car or train like any personal luggage. It is made of 3-ply basswood lined with a dull green nonabsorbent fabric which does not attract moisture, and it is covered with a black-grained synthetic leather, glued on. It is designed to accommodate the 52 Winchester and a full-length cleaning rod, but the corduroy-

covered cleats (notched for barrel and buttstock, respectively) may be moved and rearranged for other guns. The Winchester is held immovable with the opened bolt handle providing the third bracing point, and there is plenty of room for targets, score book, sling, shooting mit, loading block and ammunition. It is made by the well-known National Trunk Company of Racine, Wis. The cost is moderate, being less than \$15 to N. R. A. members through the N. R. A. Service Company. It is very attractive, strong, durable and a real protection for the gun.

The New Redfield Receiver Sight

On the muzzle of my own 52 Winchester I use the Lyman 17-A with transparent aperture disc, and on the rear the Redfield No. 100-A micrometer receiver sight with large target disc. This new model by the Redfield Gun Sight Corporation of Denver has a split male dovetail base which fits the female dovetail in the Winchester receiver and a rounded, wedge-shaped pin binds the sight base firmly to the rifle. The extended side of this sight base is fairly heavy and is shaped to fit the curve of the receiver on the left side.

It took only a few minutes to fit the sight to my new 52 Winchester. No wood cutting was necessary except for the end of the elevating screw and this was quickly accomplished on the range with an 8-penny finishing nail and a pair of pliers, used as a hammer. The sight is listed at \$12. It is \$2.50 cheaper without the quickly removable slide. The slide has two square arms which fit snugly in square cuts in the base and thus the development of play or wobble is made unlikely. For popular small-bore and high-power rifles which take the conventional type of block base, the cost will be \$1.50 lower.

The windage scale, on top and in front of the aperture, is in graduations worth 3 minutes of angle. The controlling knob is equipped with hardened steel balls for "clickers." Each "click" (worth $\frac{1}{4}$ minute) may be heard as well as distinctly felt. Both dials are numbered in large numerals for full minute values and in small numerals for $\frac{1}{4}$ minute values. The face of the slide is polished very bright and its graduations are easily read. The left column is numbered in groups of 15 minutes, each division mark being worth 3 minutes. There is an adjustable zero or register plate between the two columns. The right column is marked "Yds." on top, but is left vacant for the shooter's own calibration, which may be easily accomplished with any sharp instrument like a pocket knife.

This new sight is heavy, sturdy in design, and very well made. I consider it very satisfactory. It is convenient to use and efficient. The elevation locks with a large thumbscrew on the outer middle of

the slide and the windage slide is equipped with a spring catch for the same purpose. The elevation range ($\frac{3}{4}$ inch) provided is more than ample for small-bore shooting up to 300 yards.

The Westchester-Hofer Scope Stand

Bill Trull of the Westchester Trading Post sent me a new sawbuck stand to try out with my short B. & L. scope. The sawbuck is ideal for a long drawtube scope but the sample was made short for my prismatic spotting scope. The four-legged sawbuck type of stand is essential when a long drawtube scope is used. The sawbuck, of course, also gives the shorter scopes a more stable support than any tripod.

This new Westchester accessory is especially good in the matter of material and design. In the first place, it is made of duraluminum, which is as light to carry as aluminum, as tough as steel and provides a wear-resisting surface as hard as a case-hardened rifle part. Next, it holds the scope like a pair of curved-jaw tongs which it resembles when opened. The four legs end in curved points, which grip the ground, be it hard or soft, and stay put on any solid but compressible surface like wood or fiber, no matter how smooth. It is locked by a wing nut at each end of the connecting rod. Finally, it is completely collapsible without removing any parts. The ends of the connecting rod are hinged, and by merely partially unscrewing the wing nuts it can be folded into a compact stick-like bundle not much longer than the length of the supports. It is made in various lengths, usually 9 or 13 inches, and weighs 17 to 21 ounces. Mine for the short B. & L. N. R. A. prism scope is less than 17 inches over all when folded and goes into my X-Ring Kit stand with the offset prism scope. It is the best sawbuck scope stand I have tried. The height is, of course, adjustable to a limited extent by spreading the legs, as they may be opened and locked in any position desired by means of the wing nuts. These Westchester-Hofer scope stands are, in standard size, made 13 inches (connecting rod) between supports, which cross-bar is a foot above the ground when set up. The folded length is 19 inches and the weight 21 ounces. A recent letter from Bill says the weight has now been reduced to 17 ounces. The special stand for the B. & L. scope measures 9 inches between supports. The standard price is \$4.50.

NOTES ON EQUIPPING THE 1917 RIFLE

NOW that the price of the used 1917 Rifle suits the average pocketbook many amateur gunsmiths are rebuilding these gun into a sporting arm, which com-

pares favorably with standard modern sporters, in looks and shooting qualities.

After reading Linden's article on rebuilding the 1917, I decided to try restocking rather than remodeling the original military stock. Linden's ideas were followed as far as my equipment would allow. I used a piece of 2" x 6" black walnut, obtained from one of the local lumber yards, which was well seasoned and had a fairly well figured grain. The finish of the barrel was very good so that was left as issued. The trigger guard was straightened by cutting and welding. The rear military sight was removed, and the high side walls were ground down and rounded off.

Nick's Barrel Blue

After the metal on the receiver and the trigger tang was smoothed and polished, these parts were blued with Nick's Barrel Blue. This solution, of the hot corrosive type, is put out by Chester Nikodym of the Cleveland Arms Company, Cleveland, Ohio. As I did not want to reblue the entire barrel, I plugged the breech tightly and suspended the barrel by a cord so that the receiver alone would hang immersed in a pan of lye-water cleansing solution, in which the parts to be blued were boiled for a half hour. Following this they were rinsed in clear water. Then the pan was partly filled with rain water, and a small glass jar containing a small quantity of the bluing solution was placed in the boiling tank. After the water started boiling the parts were placed in the water until they were quite hot. They were then removed and wiped dry with a clean cotton cloth, after which the solution was mopped on the surface with a cotton swab on a clean stick. The parts were returned to the water for 2 minutes, then the operation was repeated. After the second 2-minute immersion, the parts were dried and brushed off with a soft steel brush to remove the coating of rust. Eight coats of the solution were put on, followed by brushing after every two coats. The number of coats required depends on the nature of the gun steel and the deepness of the blue desired. After the final coat the parts were allowed to boil for five minutes to check the action of the solution. Care was taken to keep the hands from touching the metal to avoid "oil spots."

King Sporting Sights for the M-1917

Pilot models of front and rear sights had been received from D. W. King, 555 Howard Street, San Francisco, Calif., and these were installed on the gun.

The front sight uses the original barrel band and the base, which latter was remodeled by cutting off the side guards, cutting off the top of sight mount flush with the bottom of the transverse dovetail slot, and then slotting it lengthwise

to take the King front sight equipped with the King reflector. This sight comes equipped with a round bead or square post in red, white or gold and has a chrome mirror set in the top of the sight base at such an angle that light from above or in front is reflected against the sight face. These sights can be factory equipped with detachable hood for target use.

The rear sight is King's "Little Giant" peep sight which fastens on top of the receiver in place of the military sight. The original hole in the top of the receiver is used for the hinge screw and an additional hole has to be drilled and tapped for the locking screw. By this means of pivoting the windage adjustments are secured. Elevation adjustments are made by loosening the sight disc and sliding it up or down in its vertical slot. This makes a very neat and compact peep sight for hunting purposes.

This combination of King Sights performs well under the most adverse light conditions, and causes quite a bit of favorable comment by all who try it.

The Pachmayr White Line Recoil Pad

A sample of the new Pachmayr "White Line" Recoil Absorber was fitted to the stock and this served to give it the finishing touch. This recoil pad is manufactured by the makers of the well-known Pachmayr "Sure Grip" adapters for revolvers and it is an attractive as well as a useful addition to any gun, which has considerable recoil. The base is of black hard rubber followed by a thin white line of live rubber, then, last, the red rubber with the "bridge truss" or diamond-X design which keeps the recoil direction straight back. The surface of the pad has a "saw tooth" finish which allows the gun butt to slide up against the shoulder but prevents its slipping down. The toe curves down under the arm pit, as do some rifle butts, thus making a very comfortable contact. It makes a world of difference in the impact against the shoulder from heavy loads.—E. H. HOFFMAN.

THE SHOOTERS' POCKET KIT

THE Rifleman's Service Company, 621 Chestnut Street, Roselle, N. J., which features practical gadgets for the target shooter, has brought out a neat pocket tool kit for use on the firing line.

This kit is a small tool roll in either leather or canvas about 4 inches long and slightly over an inch in diameter when rolled. It contains the following useful tools: A fine three-cornered file, the end of which has been ground down to use as a sight aperture reamer, an oil can of the military type with dropper, a watch-

maker's screw driver for small screws on sights, a heavier skeleton-handled screw driver with medium and large blades on opposite ends of a reversible shank, a .22-caliber bullet-hole gauge in its case and a round section of 5/16" brass rod for driving dovetail sights. It is obvious that this is not a repairman's kit, but it will prove very useful for minor adjustments in target shooting.—E.H.H.

A VALUABLE DU PONT BOOK

"SMOKELESS Shotgun Powders" by Wallace H. Coxe, Ballistic Engineer of the Smokeless Powder Department of E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Company, Inc., is a 100-page book on shotgun ballistics which has been issued gratis for years. It formerly measured about 6 x 3 1/2 inches, outside dimensions. In a recent Dope Bag reply I stated the wealth of information in this booklet made it worth its weight in gold, and that comes closer to the literal truth than to the figurative.

The new edition of this compilation has taken on a larger shape, being 9 x 6 inches. There are still fully 100 pages with the same size cuts which indicates the text has been increased considerably. New ballistic formulae and data have been added and the bibliography in the back of the book has been greatly enlarged. In my opinion this carefully selected bibliography as arranged and classified is worth the 50-cent cost of the book.

The book treats on the history, development, composition and ballistic characteristics of smokeless shotgun powders as the title implies. But it also explains how these ballistic characteristics affect the action of the gun in the matter of recoil, impact, strain, etc. Conclusive data are given on many interesting laboratory tests concerning pressures, burst, barrel time, vibration, barrel length, metal strength, temperature, loading, shot stringing, concentrators, and the patterns, range and velocity of shot and round ball among other things in this category. In this latest edition the recently introduced du Pont MX multibase smokeless shotgun powder is included in the compilation. Students of interior ballistics will be intrigued by such included discussions (with formulae) as these: "Powder as a Source of Energy," "Efficiency of Powder," "High Pressure Reservoirs," and "The Gas Laws Applied to Firearms."

In short, the book answers just about every question which at times perplex the scatter gunner and its basic dope on shotgun shooting can be applied in solving similar problems concerning the interior and exterior ballistic phenomena attending the shooting of other firearms.

THE B. & M. HANDBOOK

FOR a decade Belding & Mull issued a limited number of loose-leaf handbooks which listed all the products of their manufacture. There were so many items, each having its own division between the two covers, that it made a poor reference book for handloaders. This has all been changed in the new (120-page, 8 x 5½ inch) B. & M. Handbook now available at 25 cents each.

The present permanently bound book is a neat job in handy size and it is so plainly written and so conveniently arranged that it makes a most valuable reference book for handloaders. It is up to date, well illustrated, and satisfactorily complete without any time wasting-long-windedness.

It deals with the cost of reloading, the care of fired cases, the choice of components, the casting of bullets and the proper assembly of loads. There are tables on ballistics and other shooting data of interest to handloaders. Of more importance, there are tables of full-power rifle loads with jacketed bullets and of reduced rifle loads and revolver loads using cast, lead-alloy bullets of B. & M. design. It is a catalog of modern cartridge components as well as of B. & M. shooting accessories. Only those modern noncorrosive primers which are also nonmercuric are listed and this characterizes the compilation and lack of waste in this book.

THE ANNUAL PARKER-HALE CATALOG

FOR those interested in special shooting accessories I do not know of any book more intriguing than the complete catalog published in England each year by A. G. Parker & Co., Ltd., Bisley Works, Whittall Street, Birmingham, England. The latest copy, No. 10J, dated July 1933, quotes, as the United States Agency, J. B. Oglænd, Inc., 116 Broad Street, New York, N. Y.

The catalog costs about 40 cents (chiefly for postage) and it is worth it. It measures 6 x 9¾ inches and there are more than 300 pages crammed full of pictures of attractive shooting equipment, including many unusual gadgets.

Many of the items listed have been sold to American shooters by Paddy O'Hare and the N. R. A. Service Company, notably the Parker Ball Bearing cleaning rod and the 6-Hole Eye Piece for the Lyman 48 receiver sight. One of the best shotgun cleaning rods I have used is listed as a "Celluloid Covered Shot Gun Cleaning Rod" with flexible horn jag (slotted for the long "Parker's Shot Gun Flannel Patches"). Well-known handy small gadgets of Parker brand are the Peep

Reamers and the Shot Hole Gauges. I have had satisfactory results with Young's .303 Cleaner and the Parker "Valvespout" patented oil cans. A variety of subcaliber adapters are listed. Aiming devices and other training equipment and gunsmith tools are included.

CARROLL SIGHT MIKE NOW \$1

WILL CARROLL, 406 East 66th Street, Los Angeles, Calif., announces his neat little steel sight "mike" is now reduced to the price of \$1. This makes it an attractive value as practical sight "mikes" go.

The Carroll "mike" fits in the slot of the Model 1905 leaf sight on the Springfield M-1903 rifle. A notch fits over the cross bar of the leaf sight and the knurled adjusting knob projects above the top in convenient position. A coil spring around the shank of the "mike" holds the notched piece at the bottom against and over the drift slide. This spring tension holds the "mike" in place on the sight when the drift slide is locked. The aperture can be used with the "mike" left on the sight. The division marks on the adjusting sleeve are in half minutes of angle, numbered in minutes.

Questions and Answers

EVERY week thousands of letters are received at N. R. A. headquarters and are routed to the eight different Departments. When a letter must be relayed for reply to several departments in turn, it is subject to delays and interoffice traffic is increased. On the other hand, when letters are confined to a separate N. R. A. function they can go directly to the proper department for final reply and, obviously, the office is relieved of unnecessary congestion, likelihood of loss is lessened and prompt service to the member is made possible.

All questions relating to guns, ammunition, shooting, shooting equipment and accessories should be confined to separate letters addressed to the Dope Bag. When it is desired to include Dope Bag questions in general N. R. A. correspondence, such questions intended for this department should be written on separate paper, marked for the Dope Bag and have the member's name and address LEGIBLY PRINTED on same.

FOR A REVOLVER BATTERY

I HAVE owned some nine or ten handguns, mostly automatics, but have never approached the problem of their use or selection with any thought or care so that now at the age of twenty-nine I find myself a very poor shot, not even average. I want to become a reasonably good shot with the handgun and have decided to turn to revolvers and start from the ground up. I intend to get in the reloading game and all. With that information in mind what do you consider a well-balanced battery of handguns? In other words, if you had to limit yourself to three or four handguns which ones would you choose?

I know that with the scatter gun a change of stock will spoil my shooting and I believe the same thing to apply to the handgun so I want the grip on them all to be as nearly the same as possible. The K-22 and the Officers' Model Target would help,

and one of them, together with the .38 of the same proportions, I hope to include; but I have read so much pro and con and looked at so many catalogues that I am at a standstill. I plan eventually to add a heavy caliber gun to the cabinet and there the trouble starts. Does Colt or Smith & Wesson offer the best selection to a man that wants a .22, .38 and a .44 or .45 all with about the same grip.

I plan to start first with the .22 and develop a little skill before trying the larger calibers.

What is the best reloading tool to get if one contemplates reloading rifle fodder as well as revolver?

What is the best big caliber, .44 Special, .45, .38-40, or .44-40, if one intends to reload and to use reduced loads? Is Elmer Keith right when he says that the .44 can be reloaded to be the most powerful revolver cartridge in America? Would you select the .44?—J.K.C.

Answer: If you can afford three or four handguns, it should be relatively simple to make a selection. If you were to use factory cartridges in the heavy gun, I would recommend the .45 Colt or the .45 Auto Rim lead. If you are to handload, I would recommend the .44 Special caliber. You could choose a complete Colt battery, or a complete Smith & Wesson battery, and be equally well served. If you have a fairly large and long-fingered hand, I would recommend the Colt type of grip, and if, on the other hand, you have a short trigger reach and a fairly small hand, I would recommend the Smith & Wesson grip. If your hand is average, I do not believe there would be any difference in the two makes, and that you will be as well served with one as with the other.

The Colt battery would be as follows: .22 Long Rifle caliber in Officers' Model revolver; .38 Special pocket gun; the Official Police with fixed sights and 4" barrel; .38 Special target and field gun; Officers' Model or Shooting Master with full length barrel, about 6 inches; .44- or .45-caliber heavy gun; New Service or New Service Target with 6" barrel.

In the Smith & Wesson line .22 Long Rifle caliber: K-22 revolver, .38 Special pocket; the Military and Police Model with fixed sights and 4" barrel; .38 Special target and field gun; the Outdoorsman with barrel about 6 inches; .44- or .45-caliber heavy gun; the large-frame Military or Target Model with full length barrel, about 6 inches.

In the case of a pocket gun, a slightly shorter barrel and a modified grip can be used to cut down bulk, but this gun should be made to comply with the rules covering pocket revolver matches, which limit the sights and the length of barrel as indicated. This will also prove to be a handy gun to carry when the larger guns cannot be so conveniently used. The .22 revolver would offer the advantage of rapid-fire practice, which would be impossible with the pistol. For deliberate-fire training the Camp Perry Single Shot pistol with 6" or 10" barrel would serve, but for your purpose the Colt Officers' Model .22-caliber revolver would be perhaps desirable.

For a number of guns or a combination of calibers, I believe the best tool on the market for your purpose would be the Pacific bench tool, and I would suggest that you write to the Pacific Gun Sight Company, 424 Balboa Street, San Francisco, Calif. Also by all means get the Ideal Hand Book and study it carefully. This

book can be obtained by sending 50 cents to the Lyman Gun Sight Corporation, Middlefield, Conn.

25 A. C. P. POORLY SUITED FOR RELOADING

SOMETIMES ago the writer purchased a Colt's .25-caliber automatic pistol. I sent it to the King Sight Company and had them fit it with full-sized Partridge type sights and, at the same time, pin in the safety in back strap. I live several miles outside the city and my purpose in getting the above was to get a gun that could be easily carried. It fulfills this requirement and, with the above sights and changes, is not hard to shoot; it is very much more accurate than my holding. I have used it to shoot rats, a possum and a couple of crows, etc.; the purpose for which I got it. However, it is much less effective (the bullet is) than the .22 Long Rifle cartridge. I have a Colt "Ace" and have used a "Woodsman" quite a lot and both of these are better killers than the .25, even with solid bullets.

Can you tell me whether anything can be gained in the way of killing power by hand-loading the .25 Auto cartridge? I have never done any handloading but probably could do so from what I have read of the process. I am willing to go to some trouble to make this small gun work rather than carry a more bulky arm. I will appreciate any information you will be kind enough to give me.—H.J.M.

Answer: You could not gain much by reloading the .25 A. C. P. and the tiny shell is difficult to handle. You would have trouble buying the jacketed bullets or getting substitutes and the same would be true of reloading tools, which are not listed in this caliber. The proper charge for the standard M. C. 50-gr. bullet is 1.4 grains weight du Pont Pistol Powder No. 5. It is difficult to avoid variations in such small charges of dense smokeless and you will have to size the cases full length or buy new ones. It would be wiser to buy the new Colt Woodsman with 4½" barrel or the Bankers Special with 2" barrel.

"THE DANGER ZONE OF THE .25 A. C. P.

KINDLY advise to the best of your knowledge and discretion as to what would be the greatest distance a Colt's .25 automatic would be fatal (deadly) if discharged directly at a man's main body or heart? Please give results to be expected at different ranges.

The Colt's people claim 3½-7½ inch pine boards at muzzle with 50-gr. bullet; 63 ft.-lbs. energy; velocity 735 f.s.—L.T.M.

Answer: The Colt .25 A. C. P. is probably sighted for short range, or at most, not over 20 yards, and if so, the drop would probably be around 15 inches at 50 yards. Owing to the difficulty of hitting with this pistol at longer range, this is about all the drop that could be contended with for point-blank aim on large targets. The velocity falls off about 15 per cent over a 100-yards range, but I believe the penetration would be ample to create a dangerous wound up to 300 yards. The difficulty of connecting with the target would limit the effectiveness to 50 yards. The gun, of course, is intended for very short ranges.

ON SHORT .30-'06 BARRELS

WOULD I make a mistake if I have the barrel of my Springfield cut to 20 inches? I intend to remodel this rifle and had thought of fitting it with a full-length stock (Mannlicher pattern).—B.H.B.

Answer: In my case I would not shorten the Springfield barrel which is already under 24 inches and short enough for the .30-'06 caliber. If it is absolutely necessary for your remodeling scheme to shorten it, I would certainly not go under 22 inches. A 20" barrel in the .30-'06 caliber gives excessive muzzle blast, excessive muzzle flash and excessive recoil. It also greatly reduces the sight line, or mechanical accuracy, and reduces the velocity by 100 f.s. and the energy by nearly 9 per cent from the standard quotations. I am sure that you will find the 22" barrel with Mannlicher type stock to give a better balance and better handling qualities than any shorter length in this caliber.

NOSE SHAPE AND TRAJECTORY

I WOULD appreciate information as to whether the trajectory of all manufacturers' cartridges in the .30-'06 caliber is the same. Also whether different points used in the same grain weight of .30-'06 cartridges changes the trajectory.—A.Z.

Answer: The trajectory, or flight, of the various .30-'06 bullets differs according to their weight, velocity and nose shape. A blunt-nose bullet offers greater air resistance than a pointed one and the delay in its flight caused by this shape leads to a greater influence from the pull of gravity which increase its drop, or in other words gives it a higher trajectory.

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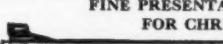
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THE ARMS CHEST

The Arms Chest is an open market trading post where manufacturers, distributors, purveyors of professional services, and our own readers may cry their wares to fellow sportsmen at a modest cost. Returns are uniformly excellent—scores of advertisers have reported truly phenomenal results.

Advertisements for **The Members Exchange** are accepted from members only, for their individual and personal transactions exclusively, at 7¢ per word INCLUDING NAME AND ADDRESS,

minimum charge \$1.00. All dealers advertisements are grouped under **The Traditional Post**, the rate for which is 9¢ per word INCLUDING NAME AND ADDRESS; minimum charge \$1.50. Groups of letters and figures are computed as one word. No box number or blind ads accepted. All advertisements must be accompanied by cash or they will be disregarded. Final closing date is the 10th of the preceding month. *Please print all advertisements plainly—we cannot be responsible for errors due to illegible writing.*

THE MEMBERS EXCHANGE

For N. R. A. Members only, for their individual and personal transactions. This section provides a quick, inexpensive means for disposing of guns and accessories no longer needed, or for the purchase of more suitable similar items. We urgently request that a full description be given of every article offered, and its condition, for transactions of this sort must be based entirely on good faith and mutual satisfaction. Deliberate misrepresentation will of course result in immediate expulsion from N.R.A. membership.

FOR SALE

IDEAL GRADE Smith 12 ga. ejector 28-inch barrels choke right 50% left 60% recoil pad, semi beavertail foreend \$40; Single Action 45 Cal. Colts usually used \$16; 38 Cal. S&W Special blue worn on outside splendiferous gun \$15.50. 22 Cal. Model 34 Remington bolt action like new \$12. 30-40 Krag Pistol grip sporting stock inside barrel perfect \$20. D. O. Etter, 1917 Carlton Ave., Fort Worth, Texas. 11-33

STEVENS PUMP No. 620 12 ga. \$30; Sedgeley Springfield sporter 30-06 \$45. Both like new. Wm. J. Sloan, Fox River Grove, Ill. 11-33

COLT 38 Army Special 5-inch holster worn perfect \$14; Army 6-inch new condition \$17. G. E. Smith, Hancock, N. Y. 11-33

SEDGLEY 30-06 Springfield Sporter, new, never fired, case, cleaning equipment, cartridges Zip \$55. No trades. James Gale, 168-31 Highland Ave., Jamaica, N. Y. 11-33

SALE ONLY: Winchester 92, 25-20, new condition, case, cartridges, cleaner \$22.30. W. F. Herzig, Box 544, Center Moriches, N. Y. 11-33

PARKER GH Double, 12 Ga., 26-inch Damascus barrels cylinder bore. Ivory sights, good. \$35. Howard Brickel, 20 Loxley Rd., Buffalo, N. Y. 11-33

WALNUT Handmade stocks, oil for Krag, one \$15, one \$18, one \$6. Orval Smith, 16 Penna. Ave., Lewistown, Penna. 11-33

AMMUNITION—.35 Autoloading soft point; .35 Winchester full patch model 1895; Mauser 7.65 and 9mm; Winchester .38-72 and .40-82; UMC 28-30-120 Stevens; .32 soft point; and others \$3.00 per hundred; Assortment of 50 different rifle and pistol cartridges \$1.00. Iovino, 1728 18th St., N. W., Washington, D. C. 11-33

COLT "NEW POLICE 38" side ejection \$32; Colt Ace and .45 Automatic in factory boxes, latter never fired \$29 each; Peabody-Martini .40-90 Target Model \$18; Whale gun 1.125 with explosive harpoon \$29; 8ga. Single perc. 33½-inch barrel \$12.50; 150 military carbines, flint and percussion muskets, pistols, Sharps, Colts, S&W's; State your wants. **WANT** in trade S&W Outdoorsman, Colt Shooting Master, 22 H&R 10-inch. J. C. Harvey, 971 Commonwealth Ave., Boston, Mass. 11-33

PINFIRE REVOLVER, good \$4; 32 Cal. nickel plated revolver, fair \$3; Students microscope, 250-power, case \$7; Stillman boxing course \$2; N.W. Taxidermy course, 1 book missing \$1.50; Camera Lucida fine \$5; Observation ocular for microscope, good \$15; Mauser 30-06 Sporter \$10; Collection of 76 arrowheads, 10 bird points, 2 drills, 3 spear heads and 2 stone hatchets \$12. Fine speed Woodsman \$20. N. Bayard Green, Elkins, W. Va. 11-33

FRANCOTTE double twelve, 32 inch full, Circassian stick, inside perfect, outside fine \$75. 32-20 Bisley 44 nickel plated pearl stocks, tools \$35. D. B. Woodcock, 163 Bank St., Elkhart, Ind. 11-33

30 LUGER eight-inch barrel, stock, holster, as new; 52 Winchester Malcolm scope; Savage N.R.A. 3A scope, 20 Remington pump as new; 44-40 Frontier Colt holster. Frank Pratt, Porterville, Calif. 11-33

30-06 F.A. 1930 cartridges \$1.25 per bandoleer. **WANT**—H&R single shot, K-22, 44, Russian, 38 Spec. shells reloaded \$1.00 per 100. David C. McNeill, 33 Beckford St., Beverly, Mass. 11-33

PERFECT BISLEY 38 S&W Special 5½ blued. Good Krag. **WANT**—S.A. Army. Wm. Thornhill, Parker, Ind. 11-33

22 HORNET, Winchester 54, N.R.A. 5A scope blocks, absolutely new condition \$52. Winchester 5A scope \$25. Both \$72. Geo. C. Wells, U. S. Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md. 11-33

REMINGTON 30C rechambered for 250-3000, G&H Mount, recoil pad, sling \$75. Hensoldt 234 Ziel-dialyt, internal windage \$25. Hensoldt 8x26 Travel-dialyt \$30. Savage 300 M. 99 take-down, Marlin rear \$25. Niedner 25-Whelen barrel on R.I. receiver, poor \$10. Paul Witt, Wildwood Ave., Mt. Vernon, N. Y. 11-33

WINCHESTER 94, caliber 32-40, good condition, bore excellent, with reloader and mold, 50 empties \$13.50. J. S. Langwill, Tomah, Wis. 11-33

SPRINGFIELD SPORTER by Tait. Lyman 48 rear, ramp front sights, shot 20 rounds to target. Perfect, cost \$120, sell at \$50. A. R. MALM, 23 Ferry Park Ave., Detroit, Mich. 11-33

COLTS: 36 percussion \$7; Bisley 32-20, 38-40, \$17. 41, 38 "Lightning" \$6. Winchesters: 44 cal. 1866 \$7. 43-70 SS \$5. 45-60 \$5. S&W's: 44 Russian Caliber Frontie \$4. 32 RF \$4. McWhorter, Box 95, Corvallis, Ore. 11-33

600 .45 Auto cartridges, good accurate stuff, price \$9 the lot. Will divide in two parts. J. Davis, Box 87, Media, Penna. 11-33

COLT SHOOTING MASTER, carved ivory grips, Pachmeyer hammer and ramp front sight, cost \$102.50. D.C.M. Springfield Sporter \$35. Winchester 52 speedlock \$35. Browning twelve, 28-inch barrel, full choke, matted rib, case \$35. All perfect condition. R. G. Weidenheim, 4918 N. Damen Ave., Chicago, Ill. 11-33

SPRINGFIELD SPORTER, Winchester scope. 38-40 single action. Bargains. Jack Emerson, 34 Norwood, Grand Rapids, Mich. 11-33

C. E. GRADE 12 ga. Fox double, full, mechanically perfect, outside very good \$75. 10A Remington, 32-inch full, rib like new, 12 ga. \$30; Smith Field handmade stock, fair \$15. **WANT**—Fecker 1½ to 12.5 power ¼ minute mounts. Arthur Strode, 2311 Grant, Vancouver, Wash. 11-33

WINCHESTER AUTO .22 LR, Lyman rear, new condition \$23; Lemaire monocular, 8-10-12X, perfect \$8; Bond .38 Spl. tool, good \$3. D. A. Wallace, Rutledge, Ga. 11-33

SAVAGE 99G .250, Lyman 29 rear, mechanically perfect, finish good, barrel not perfect, excellent shooting condition \$27; Savage 99A, 303, mechanically perfect, finish good, barrel not perfect, excellent shooting condition \$23.50. Win. Mod. 12, 16, ga. 26 modified bluing slightly worn, barrel excellent \$23.50. First money orders. **WANT**—.38 Colt Pocket Mod. Auto. in good condition, reasonable. Henry Thoman, Shelbyville, Ind. 11-33

HORNET M22 5-shot Sedgley Conversion Winchester barrel, perfect inside, remodeled stock, only fair, Lyman 48, scope blocks, first M.O. \$33.50. L. Moore, 1547 S. St. Johns, Highland Park, Ill. 11-33

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"It is a real pleasure to advise you that my September ad brought a grand total of 425 inquiries, and all guns were sold by the end of the first week after the ad appeared."—C. E. G., California.

"Arms Chest" advertisements produce immediate results. Why not try one yourself in the next issue—December. Copy must be in by November 10th—see full instructions above.

12 GA. WINCHESTER double, single trigger, ejector, fine wood, engraved and gold inlaid, fine \$225. C. L. Venard, Savannah, Mo. 11-33

SAVAGE HORNET, Lyman blocks, swivels, 350 cartridges, Pacific peep, inside perfect \$22. W. Martens, 475 Bartlett St., San Francisco, Calif. 11-33

WINCHESTER 54, .30 Govt, restocked by Griffin and Howe, cheekpiece, butt-plate trap, Lyman 48 rear, long ramp Mauser type front, Whelen sling and swivels, perfect inside and out, bluing slightly worn at muzzle only, cost \$150, sell for \$75. Super South Bend casting reel, new, cost \$27, sell for \$12. Stanley Gardner, Tunkhannock, Pa. 11-33

WINCHESTER S. S. Hornet, heavy Sedgley barrel, custom stock and forearm, swivels, Lyman 17A and 1A as new \$35. Winchester 1894 Carbine, .32 Winchester special, good \$20; Winchester 5B scope, crosshairs, micrometer mounts, good \$18; Muzzle-loader, barrel by E. Remington, double set, good shooting condition \$8.50; Winchester straight line, Model 1894, tools and mould .38-55 Express and 40-82 \$22 per set. Select walnut stock, N.R.A. type, new, for Winchester 54, \$9.50. J. Taylor, 2620 Pennsylvania Ave., Joplin, Mo. 11-33

30-06 NEWTON, new, extra .256 barrel and action \$35; 99-K Savage .250, special barrel \$50. Winchester S.S. .22 H.P. Special Niedner, tools \$35. J. E. Gebby, Bellefontaine, Ohio. 11-33

FINE WINCHESTER 38-55 SS 20-inch No. 3 octagon barrel for best offer. Perfect 38-56 Winchester .36 \$20; 25-20 Win. SS barrel poor action good, make offer; good H&R .32 revolver \$5. U.S. .32 \$3.50. E. L. A. Bruger, Ladysmith, Wisc. 11-33

SMITH & WESSON Straight line 22 target pistol, absolutely perfect condition \$25. Jones, 1137 West Fifth St., Marion, Ind. 11-33

SEDGLEY 7m/m A-1; Winchester S.S. Hornet Lyman 105 rear, restocked, quick detachable sling; S&W .22 single shot 10-inch barrel; Winchester A5 scope with leather case. S. H. Hampel, 3815 Ardley, Oakland, Calif. 11-33

30-30 WINCHESTER Carbine Lyman sight, inside perfect \$20; Stevens 414 Lyman wind gauge rear, Winchester aperture front, two stocks perfect \$13; New Russian \$6; .303 Ross \$7.50. WANT—Spotting scope, scope sight, reloading tools. Ring, 1842 North 83rd, Wauwatosa, Wisc. 11-33

J-SHELL KENTUCKY long, slim, crooked, fine \$20; Winchesters: 03, outside fine, \$9; 92 38-40 like new \$13; 86 45-70, good \$8; Krag rifle, Springfield sight, band gone, fine \$10; Smith & Wesson up-break .32, 6-inch, fine \$6.50; Green river hunting knife, fine \$2.50; Batty. flask U.S. 1850, fine \$6. Colts first D.A. 38-40 marked with Crown, fine \$13. Jack Bingham, Vine, Kans. 11-33

MARLIN pump hammer 12-30 modified, perfect \$22; Enfield 30-06, perfect \$12; U.S. 45 Colt 1902 mod. D.A. rd, butt, barrel and mechanically perfect, holster and about 100 shells \$20. F. C. Culler, 32 N. Arch St., Alliance, Ohio. 11-33

30-40 DOUBLE Hammerless rifle, Lancaster "Self-opening" action, engraved, single trigger Lyman .35 slide rear sight, hooded front, 28-inch barrels, good condition \$150. Holland and Holland hammerless double rifle for 35 Winchester cartridge, highest grade, finely engraved, open and folding peep rear sights; trap in pistol grip cap, beautiful arm, good condition, \$200; Moseley Precision Bench lathe, all attachments, complete, cost over \$600, F.O.B. \$200. Dr. Geo. R. Hays, Richmond, Ind. 11-33

1933 N.R.A. SAVAGE \$23. Colt's Woodsman, 78387 \$22.50; Lefever 20 gauge hammerless, full \$9.50. All three guaranteed perfect condition inside and outside. J. B. Lortz, 4930 Paseo, Kansas City, Mo. 11-33

S&W .44 Special triple lock 6½ inch barrel, fine blue finish, perfect inside out \$35. Cash, no trades, will ship C.O.D. examination receipt \$2.50. A. M. Langley, 5839 Morningside, Dallas, Texas. 11-33

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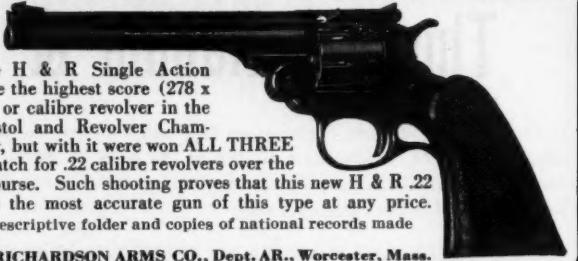
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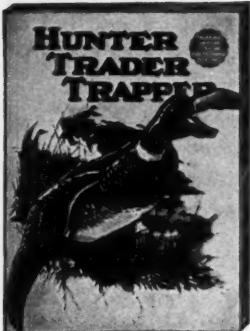
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22 HI-POWER, rear peep; 25 Rem. Express, Lyman 48; 54 Win. 30-30, Lyman 48; 17B Rem. 20 ga.; Rem. double hammer 12; Rem. double hammerless, 16; S&W, 38 spec. M.P.; 32 Colt P.P.; Spanish 32 Long Colt; double 44 cal. pistol; casting outfit; King canvas boat; 25 cycle GE 3/4 H.P. motor; smoker's outfit; two wrist watches; C-Clarinets; circular alto; Miscellaneous rifle and pistol ammunition. Issues of Rifleman Oct. 1922 to date. Cash or what? R. C. Scott, New Port Richey, Fla. 11-33

2 1/4 x 3 1/4 GRAFLEX, 4.5 tessar lens, film pack adapter, case \$30; 8 x 30 Zeiss monocular, fine, \$15. WANT—Zeiss Ziervier or Detrimenti, pay difference for Binocular, or speed 52 and scope. Ivan Tomkins, Savannah, Ga. 11-33

WINCHESTER 1903, new barrel, \$90.—10-Power Periscope, heavy plush-lined leather case; 5-A micrometer adjustment, leather case. All good. Bausch and Lomb student's microscope, case, perfect. WANT—Colts. Send stamp. M. E. Konrad, First National Bank, New Haven, Conn.

250-3000 SAVAGE takedown, Lyman peep, folding leaf, recoil pad, case, guaranteed perfect, \$35. WANT—Fecker 8 x 1 1/4 or Colt Shooting Master, perfect condition. Homer M. Fish, 682 Brooklyn Ave., Oakland, Calif. 11-33

WINCHESTER 55, 25 x 35 takedown, Watson front, new condition, \$20; Winchester Carbine 25 x 20 fine, \$18; Colt Biley 38 x 40 4 1/4 inch slightly pitted, otherwise fine, \$20. Rem. 14-A 25 cal. shroud front, Lyman rear, new condition, \$22. A. C. Huber, Sheffield, Ill. 11-33

LYMAN 438 scope with new 1/4 min. click mount \$17.50. Perfect shape. Dr. S. S. Snuffer, Christiansburg, Va. 11-33

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256 NEWTON with reloading tools, very good; one box loaded shells, unloaded; reloading tools 30-06. New Winchester Hornet 24; will trade for Winchester 54, 250-3000. H. E. Sweet, 810 Madison, Syracuse, N. Y. 11-33

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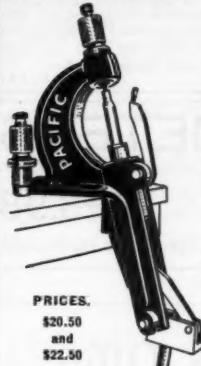
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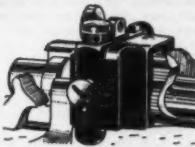


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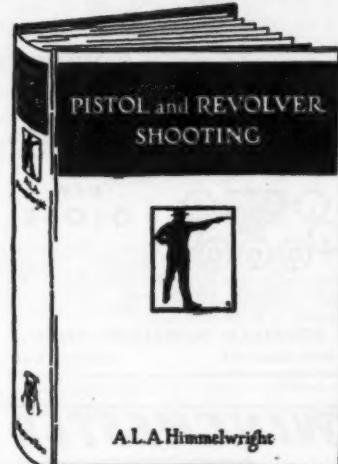
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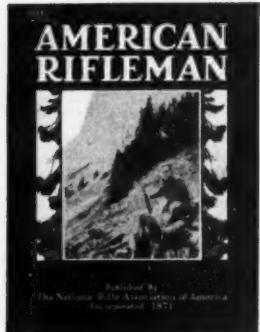
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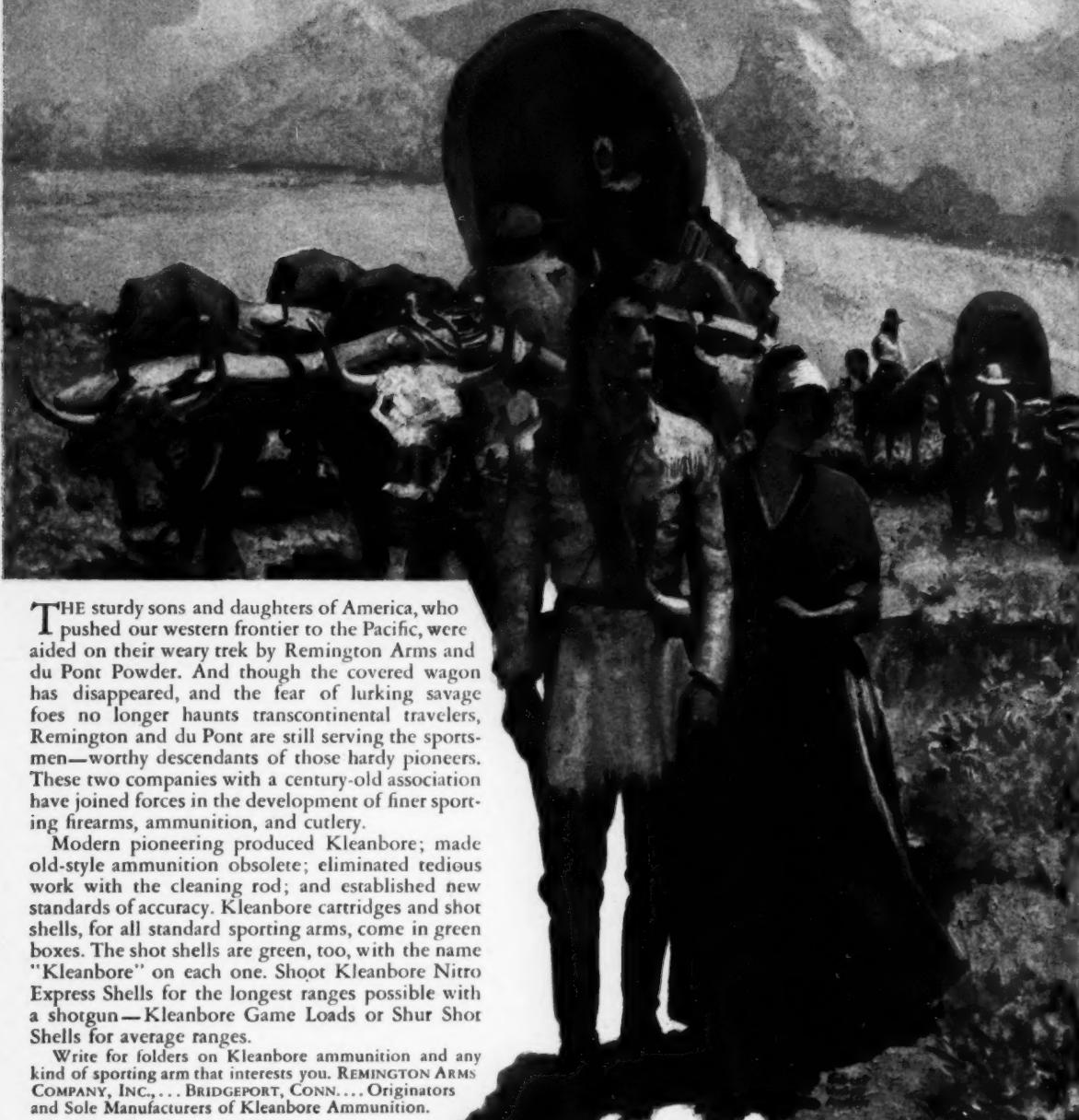
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